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PARLIAMENT. [85.]

COMPLAINT was made to the Commons, Feb. 15. by Mr Thomas Townſhend, That the Earl of Harcourt, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, did, on the 23d of November laſt, in breach of the privilege, and in derogation of the honour and authority of this Houſe, ſend a written meſſage to the Houſe of Commons of the Parliament of Ireland, ſigned with his own hand, to the following effect: "That he had his Majeſty's command to acquaint that Houſe, that the ſituation of affairs in part of his Majeſty's American dominions was ſuch as to make it neceſſary, for the honour and ſafety of the Britiſh empire, and for the ſupport of his Majeſty's juſt rights, to deſire the concurrence of his faithful Parliament of Ireland, in ſending out of that kingdom a force not exceeding 4000 men, part of the number of troops upon that eſtabliſhment, appointed to remain in that kingdom for its defence; and to declare to them his Majeſty's moſt gracious intention, that ſuch part of his army as ſhall be ſpared out of that kingdom, to anſwer the preſent exigency of affairs, is not to be continued a charge upon that eſtabliſhment, ſo long as they ſhall remain out of that kingdom: And that he was further commanded to inform that Houſe, that as his Majeſty has nothing more at heart than the ſecurity and protection of his people of Ireland, it is his intention, if it ſhall be the deſire of that parliament, to replace ſuch

forces as may be ſent out of that kingdom, by an equal number of foreign Proteſtant troops, as ſoon as his Majeſty ſhall be enabled ſo to do, the charge of ſuch troops to be defrayed without any expence to that kingdom." [147.]—He concluded with moving, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the matter of the complaint, and to report.

The Lords Middleton, Fred. Cavendiſh, and Irnham, and Meſſ. Conolly, Powis, Dunning, and Charles Fox, ſupported the motion, upon this ground, That it was a flagrant violation of the moſt eſſential privilege of the Commons of Great Britain, for the crown, or the miniſters of the crown, to aſſume a power of declaring what the parliament of Great Britain will do reſpecting any meaſure, but more eſpecially that of voting ſupplies for troops, previous to any communication of the intention of the crown to employ or take into its ſervice and pay any ſuch troops, whether natives or foreigners. With reſpect to the laſt, it was obſerved, that the taking them at all into the ſervice of the crown, without the conſent of parliament, was a meaſure, which, though it had been carried by a majority in the beginning of the ſeſſion as a legal one [16.], ſome of thoſe gentlemen, particularly Mr Fox and Mr Dunning, would never allow to be ſo. It was obſerved, that the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons of Ireland, in his anſwer to the royal meſſage, had plainly demonſtrated, that the Houſe of Commons of Ireland conceived by the terms of the meſſage, that the parliament of G. Britain ſtood pledged to Ireland for the payment of the 4000 troops to be ſent out of the kingdom, and of the 4000 foreign troops to be ſent to Ireland, if required by the parliament of Ireland, to replace them. It appeared to theſe gentlemen to be an aggravation of the offence, that the intention of the crown, thus to burthen England, and exculpate Ireland, was communicated to the Iriſh parliament, and not to the Houſe of Commons of G. Britain, whom it ſo eſſentially concerned: and it was added, that if ſuch a breach of privilege ſhould be paſſed over, by not ſending the motion to a committee, the people out of doors would ſuppoſe, that the Houſe contended only for privileges reſpecting themſelves, but always gave up thoſe which concerned the people. The folly and extravagance of obtaining 4000 men, by a promiſe of paying for 8000, was likewiſe expoſed in a ſtrong point of view.

In reply, the Lords Clare, North, and George Germaine, and Meſſ. Welbore Ellis, Dundas, and Attorney-General, defended the meſſage. Lorth North's own juſtification of it ſeemed to carry the greateſt weight. His Lordſhip warmly exclaimed againſt putting an unfavourable conſtruction on the words of the meſſage, and declared againſt the ſenſe in which it had been conſtrued by the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons in Ireland. He would not avow having any hand in framing the inſtructions ſent to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; but, at the ſame time he ſaid, the meſſage was ſo very proper, that he ſhould be proud to call it his own.—He underſtood it to be only conditional, and of the nature of thoſe ſubſidiary treaties which the King makes by virtue of his royal prerogative, which are always underſtood by foreign princes not to be binding, unleſs the parliament of G. Britain approve the treaties, by granting the ſupplies for paying the troops ſtipulated for: That it never could be imagined, that former ſubſidies with the King of Pruſſia, the Empreſs of Ruſſia, and other potentates, could have been paid by the King of G. Britain out of the income of the poor electorate of Hanover; nor could it now be ſuppoſed, that any ſubſidies for foreign troops (ſome of which he ſhould ſhortly be under the unhappy neceſſity of laying before the Houſe) could be paid out of the King's civil liſt; therefore all theſe treaties, as well as the meſſage by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to the parliament of that kingdom, were no more than conditional engagements, by no means abſolute, but totally ſubject to the power and controul of the Houſe of Commons. On this footing, then, where was the breach of privilege? And, even if ſuch a forced conſtruction could be put upon the words of the meſſage, he thought that they ought not, under the preſent unhappy circumſtances of the nation, to involve this country and Ireland in ſuch a diſpute.—His Lordſhip was very jocoſe upon the rejection of the indemnity-bill, for employing foreign troops, in the upper houſe; obſerving, that he never wanted ſuch a bill, but was glad to find it had been thrown out on the motion of a Noble Marquis, (the Marquis of Rockingham), who upon that occaſion had concurred with his friends in adminiſtration.——Lord G. Germaine

juſtified

juſtified the meſſage, took it up as a meaſure of the crown, and repreſented Lord Harcourt to be only the oſtenſible officer obliged to deliver it. He deſired it might not be condemned upon any ſenſe put upon it by Sir John Blaquiere in the Houſe of Commons of Ireland, (though Sir John is the perſon to whom Lord Harcourt delegates his power); and his Lordſhip even ſhewed the expediency of getting 4000 men at the riſk of paying for 8000, if the 4000 could not be had.

The queſtion being put, paſſed in the negative, 224 to 106.

A ſecond motion was then made, That the votes of the Houſe of Commons of Ireland, printed by the order of the Speaker of that Houſe, of the dates, Nov. 23. 28. and 29. and Dec. 25. laſt, be delivered in, and read: but paſſed in the negative.

A third motion was made, That it is highly derogatory to the honour, and a violent breach of the privileges of this Houſe, and a dangerous infringement of the conſtitution, for any perſon whatever to preſume to pledge his Majeſty's royal word to the Houſe of Commons of the Parliament of Ireland, "That any part of the troops upon the eſtabliſhment of that kingdom ſhall, upon their being ſent out of that kingdom, become a charge upon Great Britain," without the conſent of this Houſe; or for any perſon to preſume to offer to the Houſe of Commons of the Parliament of Ireland, without the conſent of this Houſe, "That ſuch national troops, ſo ſent out of Ireland, ſhall be replaced by foreign troops, at the expence of Great Britain." This alſo paſſed in the negative, on the previous queſtion.

Lord North, by the King's command preſented to the Commons, Feb. 19. copies of three treaties entered into by his Majeſty with foreign princes, viz. 1. one with the reigning Duke of Brunſwick, ſigned at Brunſwick, Jan. 9. 1776, and a paper, intitled, "Note concerning levy-money;" 2. one with the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, ſigned at Caſſel, Jan. 15. 1776.; and, 3. one with the Hereditary Prince of Heſſe-Caſſel, ſigned at Hanau, Feb. 5. 1776.; with tranſlations.

The Houſe took theſe treaties into conſideration, Feb. 29. It was moved by Lord Barrington to refer them to the ſupply-committee. This produced a debate; in which ſeveral members bore a part, who ſpoke in the following order, after Lord Barrington, viz. Lord J. Cavendiſh, Mr Cornwall, Ld Irnham, Mr Hartley, Mr F. Stewart, Mr Luttrel, jun. Mr Jolliffe, Mr G. Grenville, Gov. Johnſton, Mr Townſhend, Gov. Lyttelton, Lord Barrington, Col. Barré, Ld North, Col. Barré, Gov. Johnſton, Mr Fox, L. Geo. Germaine, Gen. Conway, Ld North, Ld Mulgrave, Mr Burke, Mr Seymour, Capt. Waſhington, Sir Geo. Saville, Mr Rigby, and Col. Barré.

The two main arguments uſed by oppoſition againſt the treaties were, That before Chriſtmas adminiſtration had repeatedly ſaid that no foreigners would be taken into Britiſh pay; and that paying them for two months in which they were not to be employed in the ſervice of G. Britain, was the moſt ſhameful and wanton waſte of the public money, at a time that the miniſtry themſelves owned that money was ſcarce, tho' men were ſtill ſcarcer.

It was anſwered, That no aſſurance had been given that foreigners would not be employed; on the contrary, the ſpeech implied, if not actually foretold, the meaſure [xxxvii. 563.]; that if it had not, change of circumſtances might make a meaſure neceſſary at one time that would be extremely improper at another; and as to the extra pay, ſo ſtrongly objected to, it was no more than what had been done on former occaſions.

At half an hour after one, the Houſe divided; and the motion was carried, 242 to 88.

In a committee, March 1. ſeveral reſolutions were agreed to in the committee, which were reported March 4. and agreed to by the Houſe, for granting ſums not exceeding theſe following for the ſeveral ſervices ſpecified, as at the bottom of the page. *

An addreſs was then ordered to the King, That his Majeſty would uſe his endeavours, that ſuch foreign troops as are now, or may hereafter be, employed in his ſervice, be cloathed with the manufactures of G. Britain. Lord Hinch-

* For 12,394 men, the troops of the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, for 1776, L. 381,887 4 5 2
For 4300 men, the troops of the Reigning Duke of Brunſwick, for 1776, 121,475 12 1 0
For a regiment of foot of Hanau, from March 6. to Dec. 24. 1776, 19,006 19 3 3
For penſions to the widows of reduced officers who were married before Dec. 25. 1716, 608 0 0 0

inbrook reported the anſwer, March 6. viz. "That his Majeſty being always deſirous to give every encouragement in his power to the manufactures of G. Britain, will uſe his endeavours as recommended by the addreſs."

When the reſolutions of the committee were reported to the Houſe, March 4. on reading the firſt reſolution, for taking 12,000 Heſſian troops into Britiſh pay, a motion being made for agreeing to it, a warm debate enſued. On a diviſion, the motion was agreed to, Ayes 120, Noes 48.—The oppoſition dwelt chiefly on the extravagant terms of the treaty; and Lord North as ſtrenuouſly defended them on the principles of œconomy as well as policy.—The other reſolutions paſſed of courſe without debate.

In the Houſe of Lords, Feb. 28. the Duke of Richmond read a paſſage out of the treaty with the Landgrave of Heſſe, which provides, that the former treaties with that prince ſhall be the baſis of the preſent; and moved, to addreſs the King, to give directions, that the treaties which formed the baſis of the preſent treaty be laid before the Houſe: which was agreed to.— His Grace then gave notice, that he would, on the Tueſday following, make a motion for taking the treaties into conſideration, and moved that the Lords ſhould be ſummoned.

Accordingly, March 5. the Duke of Richmond propoſed the treaties recently entered into as ſubjects which merited the diſcuſſion of parliament.

It remained firſt to be conſidered (ſaid his Grace), whether, in the given ſituation of things, it was politically expedient for G. Britain to enter into foreign treaties? A ſocial war had commenced. On the part of England this war was either juſt or it was unjuſt. Very many were of opinion, that the mother-country was not juſtifiable in carrying on hoſtilities againſt her American colonies. The moſt thinking men amongſt us were divided in their opinions. The Noble Duke was clear that the Americans were perfectly juſtifiable in their reſiſtance. They had fought and bled in a righteous cauſe, and in defence of thoſe eſſential privileges, for which men whoſe minds are tinctured with a love of liberty, ſhould ever be ready to take the field.

Admitting, however, the war to be ever ſo juſt on the part of England, what ſort of figure muſt ſhe cut in the eye of Europe, when ſhe confeſſes herſelf inadequate to the taſk of ſubduing her own colonies, without calling in the aſſiſtance of foreign mercenaries? There was a prodigious difference between treaties concluded with allies, and compacts ſtipulated for the hire of men. An ally was a power, which, in ſome reſpects, had a common intereſt with ourſelves. This common intereſt formed the natural baſis of mutual treaty. States naturally, or through motives of ſound policy, forming an alliance, had ſome common object againſt which their efforts were directed. They had a common end to attain; and, therefore, each party felt itſelf intereſted in the events likely to happen to the other. Thus, when the peace of Europe was diſturbed by the Alexandrian exploits of Louis XIV. Bourbon was the common foe againſt which the arms of the allied powers of Europe were directed. Not a battle was loſt by one of thoſe allies but the intereſt of the whole in ſome meaſure felt a ſhock. Was any thing like this applicable to the preſent caſe? Europe was at peace; and the Houſe of Bourbon, although the political, yet, at preſent, was not the hoſtile foe of England. We had moſt unhappily plunged into an unnatural war with America. By what circuitous courſe of political events could Heſſe-Caſſel be intereſted in this quarrel? Figuratively ſpeaking, the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel was as much intereſted in the calamities of America, as the player in Hamlet was concerned in the griefs of Hecuba, whoſe ſufferings he affected to lament.

If therefore the treaties under conſideration were not the treaties of allies, under what deſcription did they properly fall? Under no other than that of ſtipulated compacts for the hire of mercenaries. The troops furniſhed by the Landgrave were to all intents and purpoſes mercenaries. Viewing the treaties in this their true light, it remained, by a retroſpect to former treaties, to conſider the accumulation of expence, and the objectionable clauſe.

From the year 1702, in every treaty, even of alliance, which G. Britain had ratified with foreign powers, ſome expreſſion favourable to thoſe powers had ſlipped in; and was at laſt recogniſed as the baſis of negotiation. Thus in the compact with Heſſe-Caſſel, though the object was the hire of mercenaries, it had nevertheleſs been ſtipulated, that his Britannic Majeſty ſhould afford the Land-

grave

grave every ſuccour in his power to give, in caſe he was diſturbed in the poſſeſſion of his dominions. It was not ſufficient to pay for his troops, but we muſt ſtipulate for the preſervation of his orange-trees.

Nor was this all. By the treaty, his Britannic Majeſty was at liberty to employ the Heſſian troops in whatever part of Europe he judged proper. Twelve thouſand foreign mercenaries, commanded by a Lieutenant-General of their own nation, formed a force too great to be introduced with ſafety into any part of the Britiſh empire. The meaſures of adminiſtration had been of that caſt as to alarm, with reaſon, the friends of liberty. It had been long ſuſpected, that a lurking principle of deſpotiſm pervaded the cabinet. That alacrity to ſquander the public money in hire of foreign mercenaries, and ſtipulating for their introduction into any part of Europe, ſeemed to augur an evil intent on the liberties of this country. If, however, America was in reality to be the ſcene of action, the blunders of adminiſtration were apparent in the following inſtances. No cartel had been ſettled, for want of which a mutiny might enſue. The Heſſians, on their arrival in America, were not to be ſeparated. They were to act conjunctively, in a body. They were to be commanded by an Heſſian Lieutenant-General; who, on his part, was to be commanded by an officer of inferior rank in the Engliſh army. The Heſſian officer might take umbrage at this; and thus diſſenſions might enſue. But apart from theſe abſurdities, there was one thing, in the Noble Duke's apprehenſion, perfectly unaccountable: The mercenaries were to be double-officered. For what purpoſe could this be permitted, unleſs for that of enhancing the expence? If miniſtry thought that the foreigners would recruit their numbers, and if, on this account, they had permitted ſupernumerary officers to command the new-raiſed regiments, the conjecture would prove abortive; deſertions were more likely to happen.

The expence of hiring theſe mercenaries was enormous. By eſtimate, it appeared, that we paid more for the hire of twelve than was formerly paid for ſeventeen thouſand men. Many articles could not be eſtimated, ſuch as hoſpitals, &c. but at the moſt moderate computation the American war would this year coſt the nation ten millions. Six millions had been voted. The extraordinaries for the army had already amounted to 900,000 l. Upwards of 400,000 l. had been laid out in the purchaſe of dollars for the payment of the troops in America. Thus England was impoveriſhed, whilſt America became the receptacle of her ſpecie. The laſt German war had been deplored on account of the laviſh expenditure it occaſioned. Mr Mauduit, who had compiled a pamphlet on the ſubject, laboured to make it appear, "that every Frenchman killed coſt England one thouſand pounds." Mr Mauduit had compiled that pamphlet profeſſedly under the auſpices of Lord Bute. If it was paying France too great a compliment to give one thouſand pounds for a Frenchman's ſcalp, ought not the ſympathetic feelings of humanity to check that extravagance which led us to offer more for the ſcalp of a fellow-ſubject? Whither had that ſpirit of honour fled which had once characteriſed the Britiſh nation? Juſtice, mercy, and the kindred ties of mutual amity, were they all vaniſhed from our boſoms? and had a principle of fiend-like vengeance uſurped their place? We had waged a ſocial war; we had hired mercenaries leſt Britons ſhould relent, and, in the yearnings of compaſſion, not ſhed blood enough. Miniſtry, however, had as yet no reaſon to complain. Their agents hitherto had acted as cruelly as could be wiſhed. Towns had been fired: Norfolk was now in aſhes [92.]. No reflection was intended on the executors of ſuch a buſineſs: They had acted by commiſſion. Thoſe who had iſſued ſuch a commiſſion merited ſomething more than cenſure.

From the method in which the American war had hitherto been carried on, it was apparent, that the diſcontinuance of ſlaughter was not to be expected on a principle of humanity. Should hoſtilities be continued on principles of policy? Could the nation ſupport itſelf under the accumulated expence? If the firſt year's expence of the war amounted to ten millions, to what an enormous ſum muſt the expence arrive by a progreſſive accumulation? The hire of the mercenaries would coſt 1,500,000 l. The ſtipulated ſums were all to be paid *in banco*. The Landgrave was the receiver general. His troops were to cut throats and plunder. Their pay went into his coffers.

Beſides the vaſt expence, which would neceſſarily

neceſſarily occaſion an increaſe of taxes, was the kingdom in that defenſive ſtate, as to endure a tranſportation of the flower of our army? In Ireland there might be a force of 6000 effective men. In England we might have the ſame number, excluſive of cavalry. Draughts had been made, from the invalids, of every effective man. When Portſmouth, Plymouth, and Chatham, were garriſoned, what an inconſiderate number would be left for the defence of England? Scarcely 2000 would be drawn out on any ſudden emergency. The Royal faith had been pledged to maintain 12,000 troops for the defence of Ireland. The American war had drained that country of men, as it would this of money and men. A militia had ever been deemed the moſt conſtitutional defence of the kingdom: but the militia had, for ſome time paſt, not been officered agreeable to law.—Was the navy in a proper condition? Had we, or had we not, experienced a ſcarcity of ſeamen? Theſe were inquiries of infinite moment: for as France and Spain muſt rejoice at our unnatural rupture with America, they might ſeize the critical moment of danger, take advantage of our enfeebled ſtate, and parcel out the dominions of Britain. Inſtead therefore of exhauſting our ſtrength, inſtead of ſpinning out our vitals, to be revenged of even a refractory member of the body politic, we ſhould liſten to the voice of reaſon, of juſtice, of expediency.

Did we graſp at conqueſt or at revenue? Revenue would freely be paid, if we deigned to accept it in that mode alone whereby freemen would convey it. If conqueſt was our object, it proved that a ſpirit of infatuation had ſeized on the miniſtry. Smoaking towns, depopulated villages, and the mangled corpſes of kindred ſlain, were ſpectacles of horror from whence no glory could enſue. The blood of fellow-ſubjects could lead to no victory. It could gratify no ambition unleſs of the Satanic caſt.

Was the chaſtiſement of rebellion the object contended for? An obſolete act had been revived, ſeemingly for the purpoſe of puniſhing the American tranſgreſſors. The act of Henry VIII. had been extended to the colonies. Parliament had ſanctioned that act. Some American rebels had been taken. They were in arms againſt the legiſlature. They had been ironed, and brought over to England. Wherefore had they not been tried? For what reaſon had Ethan Allen been hurried back to America with all imaginable precipitation? Miniſtry had not dared to riſk the trial of that man. They were conſcious that an Engliſh jury would have acquitted him. The puniſhment, therefore, of individuals, was not the object of the war. Miniſtry had made captives of very flagrant offenders, yet had they not dared to proceed to puniſhment. From conqueſt, nothing, unleſs ruin, could be reaped; and as to revenue, it was only the mode of raiſing it for which we were ſquandering millions.

But was it certain, that even conqueſt would enſue? A reference to the laſt campaign by no means demonſtrated the practicability of conqueſt. On the ſide of miniſtry, blunders had generated diſgrace. The Britiſh arms had been tarniſhed. Was it in the nature of things, to expect more from mercenaries than from Engliſh troops, who could brave the thunders of the world? Conqueſt was not ſo certain. Expence only was certain, and foreign ſubjugation might follow a baſe attempt to enſlave a part of ourſelves. In ſuch an attempt it was not ſurpriſing, even if thoſe who in public joined their efforts, in private expreſſed their doubts as to the propriety of the meaſure. Unſtableneſs of counſel, diſcordancy of plans, one day appointing an officer, the next recalling him; theſe were ſo many marks of folly, which put wiſdom to the bluſh. Adm. Graves had been cenſured: he had been recalled. Adm. Shuldham had been diſpatched; but before he could reach Boſton, Lord Howe had been nominated to ſuperſede his command. Gen. Gage was ſtill the nominal commander in chief, although he virtually enjoyed no command at all. If all this argued not the extreme of imbecility, then was found policy a term without a meaning.

From an aſſemblage of ſuch objections, the Noble Duke inferred the abſolute neceſſity of imploring the ſovereign to deprecate the calamities likely to reſult from ſo unnatural a war. The Noble Duke moved to addreſs the King, "That his Majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed to give immediate orders for ſtopping the march of the Heſſian, Brunſwick, and Hanoverian troops, and for a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities in America, in order to lay a foundation for a permanent reconcilia-

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tion between the great contending parts of this diſtracted empire."

Lord Suffolk defended the treaties. The objectionable clauſes had been drawn up agreeable to uſage. High-ſounding words were to be found in every foreign treaty G. Britain had negotiated. It was not ſo much the form as the ſpirit of treaties, to which the nation ſhould advert.

As to the terms on which theſe treaties had been negotiated, they were more reaſonable than, circumſtances conſidered, could have been expected. It was not ſurpriſing, that we ſhould pay ſo much for the hire of troops; the miracle was that we were not to pay more. The loan of a body of inland Germans, to be tranſported acroſs the Atlantic, was a meaſure for which a much larger ſum might have been demanded.

With regard to the mercenaries being double-officered, the Noble Lord preſumed, that they were officered agreeable to the uſual arrangement. With reſpect to the command being veſted in an Engliſh General, an appeal was made to the military Peers, whether that matter could not be adjuſted ſo as to leave no pretence for diſagreement? For the treaties themſelves, they were defenſible on the ſingle principle of neceſſity. We had engaged in a war, the proſecution of which would require a number of men; recourſe therefore had been had to foreigners, rather than injure the manufacturing intereſt, by carrying off the hands employed in the ſeveral branches of arts, which give riches to a commercial country.

In reply to the aſſertion concerning Ethan Allen, the motive for ſending him back to Amercia had been miſſtated. It was not that miniſtry imagined an Engliſh jury would have acquitted him; it was not that they were afraid to hazard a trial, nor were they averſe to puniſhing ſo atrocious an offender; but, in point of policy, it had been judged expedient to return him to America, as the rebels had at that inſtant in their poſſeſſion ſeveral Engliſh priſoners taken at Montreal and St John's. [19.]

Lord Carliſle profeſſed to have voted in favour of coercive meaſures. Actuated by the pureſt and moſt conſcientious principles, he felt no private ſcruples which militated againſt his public conduct. Satisfied that the ſubduction of America only could operate to the intereſt of the mother-country, the Noble ſpeaker had joined a miniſtry who were ſtruggling to maintain the legiſlative anthority of G. Britain.

As coercive meaſures were neceſſary, the treaties were expedient. Should the map of Europe be conſulted, how inconſiderable a part did Britain form? Could ſuch a ſpeck, even in a quarter of the globe, be ſuppoſed to pour out the thouſands neceſſary for its defence againſt ſurrounding adverſaries? The vanity of ſuch an expectation was evident; and if evident, the neceſſity of having recourſe to foreign aid was indiſputable.

Lord Townſhend ſpoke for the treaties, and in favour of coercive meaſures; profeſſing, at the ſame time, the higheſt veneration for thoſe reſpectable perſonages, who, through conſcientious principles, entertained different opinions. The Noble Viſcount had formerly entertained doubts on the ſubject. He had however peruſed the ſeveral American charters; and had ſatisfied himſelf that England was not the aggreſſor. The Britiſh parliament had a right to tax America. But the argument of right was now out of the queſtion. The voice of reaſon was not to be heard amidſt the din of arms. It was to be hoped the enſuing campaign, if carried on with vigour, would decide the diſpute. If hoſtilities were prolonged, notwithſtanding the pacific appearances, France and Spain were not to be confided in. An attempt would hardly be made on Ireland. The fate of Thurot [xxii. 98. — 104.] was too recent in remembrance. Not but if the troops ſent from Ireland to America had been replaced, even with an equal number of foreigners, the meaſure might have been far from inexpedient.

Lord Coventry deplored moſt pathetically the approaching ruin of his country; even whilſt he deplored it, he conſidered the event as inevitable.

It was in the nature of things that ſtates as well as individuals ſhould expire. Immortality was alike denied to the body-politic and the body-natural. Longevity was all which could rationally be expected. The concatenation of cauſe and effect formed a kind of deſtiny, the effects of which human foreſight could not avert, nor human wiſdom provide againſt. It ſeemed of the very eſſence of things, that colonies ſhould prey on the vitals, and deſtroy the parent from whom they iſſued. They

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grew up from infancy to an adult period; and when matured by age, they naturally diſclaimed ſubmiſſion. Long had the Noble ſpeaker ſeen, as in the glaſs of futurity, that dreadful æra which was now haſtening. He had conſidered England and America as two mighty ſtates, floating like bubles on a ſurface. Whilſt ſeparated, each was ſafe; the moment the ſhock of contention enſued, one or both was ſure to expire.

Conſidered in ſuch a point of view, the preſent conteſt was fraught with ruin to the parent-ſtate. Inſtead of tranſporting armies to America, we ſhould vote a thankſgiving. We ſhould ſeparate from the colonies, and leave them to manage their own concerns. Greater benefit than that of commerce we never could derive. If we graſped at empire, it would end in ruin.

Thoſe who deemed the war either juſt or politic, were as defenſible for obtaining auxiliaries, as thoſe who viewed the quarrel as unjuſt and impolitic, were to be applauded for arraigning the meaſure. The Noble ſpeaker would not embrace either party. He would not give a vote, becauſe the meaſures on the tapis met not his ideas. He was not ſo much of the philoſopher, as to be indifferent to the welfare of his country. Nor was he that citizen of the world, as to have an equal reliſh for every ſoil. England was the place of his nativity; to England he was attached: it gave him unſpeakable anxiety, therefore, to perceive a conteſt commencing, which would end in a transfer of power. No longer would England, but America, be the ſeat of empire. Had the preſent conteſt not begun, the cataſtrophe might have been delayed; as it was unhappily commenced, the downfal of Great Britain was thereby accelerated.

The Duke of Cumberland. "My Lords, I heartily concur in the propoſed addreſs. I think the Noble Duke, by propoſing it, gave the moſt demonſtrable proof of duty to the King. I truſt that the part I now take may not be conſtrued into the ſmalleſt diſreſpect for my brother. It is the inconſiderate conduct of his miniſters I arraign.—Alas! that I ſhould live to ſee Brunſwickers, formerly the defenders of liberty, now employed to ſubjugate the coloniſts, and deſtroy the conſtitutional rights of America!—But I feel myſelf grow warm; I ſhall therefore refrain from ſaying any thing more on the ſubject."

The Duke of Manchester called the attention of Peers to ſuch paſſages in hiſtory as evinced the hazard of inviting foreign aid to decide domeſtic quarrels. The Saxons came over as auxiliaries, how ſoon did they become the maſters of thoſe in whoſe ſervice they had entered?

But the folly of the meaſure was not merely to be ſought for in the volume of hiſtory: ſound policy, if conſulted, would declare the inſanity of the procedure. Conciliation, not hoſtilities, was that alone which could ſave this country from ruin. That miniſtry ſhould perſiſt in war, when peace ought to be the object of their wiſhes, proved, that the foul fiend of deſpotiſm had a principal ſhare in their deliberations. When Ahab fought againſt Ramoth-Gilead, the lying ſpirit of divination urged him to the fatal deed. He turned aſide from the reſtraining voice of truth, and ruſhed headſtrong into the arms of ruin. To quote from the ſacred writings, could not be irreligious; to be warned by their dictates, might not be unwiſe.

Admitting, however, for a ſingle moment, that peace with our colonies was not deſirable; that war would better promote the intereſt of G. Britain; were there no reſtrictions in the mode of carrying on a war? Even in ſhedding the blood of enemies, occaſion was left for the exerciſe of humanity. When kindred, friends, and fellow-ſubjects, by a miniſterial mandate of oppreſſion, were bounded at each other, the ties of brotherly affection called for the utmoſt lenity the exigency would admit. Wanton carnage ſhould be abſtained from. Private property ſhould not be invaded, unleſs in caſes of the laſt extremity. How this rule had been obſerved, the ruins of Norfolk could teſtify. The aſhes of that city, (which once afforded to the helpleſs mother, and her unoffending babe, ſhelter from the inclemency of the ſeaſon), the aſhes of Norfolk were ſcattered proofs of cruelty in the abſtract. Miniſtry, in wielding the ſword, ſhould be cautious not to ſully the honour of the crown. Louis XIV. by the deſtruction of the Palatinate towns, tarniſhed that glory his ſucceſsful arms obtained. Conqueſt meliorated by humanity, immortaliſes the hero, and reflects honour on the man.

[*To be continued.*]

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The rights of G. Britain aſſerted, &c. [69.]

The American congreſs, with a partiality for themſelves ſcarcely conſiſtent with their deſign of gaining others, in the next paragraph of their declaration, call the acts which were the conſequence of the reſiſtance of their conſtituents, the cauſe of their rebellion. In deſcending to particulars, their firſt complaint is ſtated againſt "the extenſion of the juriſdiction of the courts of admiralty and vice-admiralty beyond their former limits;" by which, they alledge, "the ſubject is deprived of his inherent right of a trial by jury." The congreſs ſurely forget, or it is not conſiſtent with their deſign to remember, that the alterations of which they complain were made at the requeſt of their conſtituents. The reaſons aſſigned for this requeſt were, that the courts of admiralty eſtabliſhed formerly in the various provinces, poſſeſſed ſo little dignity, on account of the dependence and poverty of the judges, that juſtice was either ſacrificed to connections, or biaſſed by avarice. Beſides that appeals to G. Britain could be ſeldom made, on account of the expence and diſtance. To remedy this evil, the preſent eſtabliſhment of courts of admiralty in America was formed. Four great courts of vice-admiralty were erected. The judges were rendered independent by ample ſalaries. The line of appeal became ſhort, eaſy, and obvious. And as to trial by jury, the whole world knows, that the court of admiralty in England never admitted that mode of trial in civil caſes. (6)

The complaint of the congreſs, with regard to the bill for ſhutting the port of Boſton, is ridiculous as well as unjuſt, as the inhabitants of that place had it in their own power to remove the grievance. The deſtruction of the Eaſt-India company's tea, at Boſton, is well known to have been the deliberate act of a very great majority of the inhabitants. To obtain reparation by the common courſe of law was impoſſible, where the number of the offenders ſcreened them effectually from juſtice. It was a public crime, and the puniſhment ought to have been general. In purſuance of that plan of tenderneſs, which has been fatally loſt on the Americans, the bill for ſuſpending the trade of Boſton was rendered conditional. A door was left open for an immediate reconciliation, ſhould the aſſembly of Maſſachuſet's-bay make a public grant, for repairing the damage ſuſtained by a company of merchants through a public outrage. Yet the congreſs ſtigmatize with the name of injuſtice, a coercive ſtatute rendered abſolutely neceſſary by the ſhameleſs depredations of the inhabitants of Boſton; and which ſtatute they themſelves had it in their power to terminate in an inſtant, by doing an act of common juſtice.

With equal effrontery, and with ſtill leſs reaſon, the congreſs exclaim againſt the alteration made in the form of the government of Boſton. With their uſual fallacy in argument, the Americans wiſh to eſtabliſh it as a maxim in polity, That charters granted by the crown, can neither be reverſed or altered by the legiſlature. They might as well go at once to the whole ſupremacy; and ſave themſelves the trouble of thus ſupporting a cauſe untenible on any other grounds. The three branches of the legiſlature united make daily alterations in the conſtitution of Great Britain; and, if their ſupremacy extends over the whole empire, they have the ſame right to alter the conſtitution of the American colonies. If the Americans deny this poſition, all argument is at an end; and they avow an independence, which, in their circum-

(6) Here is a curious intermixture of evaſion and falſehood.—It is true, that the court of admiralty in England determines according to the Civil law, (which ought never to have been admitted by an Engliſh court); and, in civil caſes, without the intervention of a jury. But of this deprivation of juries the people of America did not complain, ſo long as it affected them only in the ſame degree as it affected the people of England. But when the juriſdiction of admiralty-courts, no longer reſtrained to offences on the high ſeas, became extended to numerous tranſactions, ariſing in the body of every American county, (in all which they were to be deprived of the benefits of a trial by jury), they then with reaſon began to complain.—But never did they deſire the powers of vice-admiralty courts to be thus unconſtitutionally extended; or ſolicit that diſgraceful regulation, which compells the judges to condemn almoſt every ſeizure, thereby to provide a fund, from which alone their ſalaries are to be paid.——[Sentence-money, or ſhares of fines, forfeitures, or penalties, formerly given to judges in Scotland [ix. 337.], was taken away by the juriſdiction-act.]

ſtances, marks them out for enemies. After all, this alteration of which the congreſs affect to complain, is no more than putting the inhabitants of Maſſachuſet's-bay on the ſame footing with the other colonies. They have received in miniature the counter-part of the conſtitution of the mother-kingdom; and have they a right, or can they wiſh, to be more free than the freeſt nation in the world?

The act for regulating the government of Quebec, furniſhes the congreſs with an ample field for declamation. To inveigh againſt Popery and arbitrary power has been ever a favourite topic with men who wiſh to profit by the prejudices of the people. Had the congreſs attended to the general principles of the Britiſh conſtitution, they might have informed themſelves, that his Majeſty, without the interpoſition of the two other branches of the legiſlature, might have permitted the inhabitants of Canada to remain for ever under French laws. There is no maxim in the law of England more generally known, or leſs controverted, than, That in conquered or ceded countries, which have already laws of their own, ſuch laws remain in full force, till they are altered and changed by the ſovereign. Had his Majeſty, therefore, entertained ſuch deſigns as the congreſs obliquely lay to his charge, why ſhould he call in the aid of the legiſlature to execute what was already done by the common law? The congreſs will not, ſurely, affirm, that the ſyſtem of government eſtabliſhed by the legiſlature in Quebec, is ſo arbitrary in itſelf, or ſo fit for the purpoſes of deſpotiſm, as the conſtitution which ſubſiſted in that province under the French. Ought they not to conſider, that no other form of government could have been eſtabliſhed, ſo ſuitable to the diſpoſition of the inhabitants, the tenures of their property, and the toleration of their religion, to all which they had an undoubted right, by the terms of their capitulation [xxi. 548.], and the articles of the ſubſequent treaty of peace [xxv. 136.]?

The oppoſition at home, as well as the patriots abroad, have found an extenſive ſubject for pathetic eloquence, in the form of government now eſtabliſhed by law in Canada. The former have either very treacherous memories, or they change without any ceremony their opinions with their ſituation. Under the adminiſtration of the Earl of Chatham, Mr Morgan, Lord Shelburne's ſecretary, was ſent privately to America, as commiſſioner, to ſettle and regulate a new code for the government of Quebec. The governor and chief juſtice of that province, if I am not miſtaken, were joined with Morgan in this ſecret, but important commiſſion. The meaſure, it is ſaid, was conſidered by the board of trade; it was certainly debated, if not adopted, by the cabinet, as far back as the year 1767, during the plenitude of the Earl of Chatham's power. Lord Camden was Chancellor, and gave his ſanction to regulations more allied to deſpotiſm than thoſe he reprobates at preſent. The Duke of Grafton, the Earl of Shelburne, General Conway, and ſeveral others of "that illuſtrious band," on whoſe virtues the Americans expatiate with rapture, approved this Popiſh, arbitrary, tyrannical ſyſtem of government *. Yet all theſe are, now, true Americans, ſtrenuous Proteſtants, Whigs of the ancient mould, determined aſſertors of public freedom, avowed enemies to oppreſſion, Popery, and arbitrary power! (7)

The congreſs enumerate, among their complaints againſt the Britiſh legiſlature, the reſolution of parliament to give its due force to an unrepealed ſtatute paſſed in the time of Henry VIII. It is declared in the reſolution, that upon this ſta-

* Lord Rockingham had the merit of ſending a Popiſh Biſhop to Quebec. [xxviii. 495. 551.]

(7) With ſuch patronage, and ſuch ſources of knowledge, as thoſe under which our author is ſaid to write, it does not ſeem probable, that either ignorance or miſinformation has led him to propagate this ſlanderous fiction. Certain it is, however, that Lord Camden did *not* give "his ſanction to regulations more allied to deſpotiſm than thoſe he reprobates," or to any regulations whatever for the government of Quebec. Had he indeed acted ſo inconſiſtently, the honour of advancing this charge would not have been left for our author: Some there undoubtedly are, who, when his Lordſhip moved for a repeal of the Quebec act [xxxvii. 243.], would have known and availed themſelves of a circumſtance ſo important. — That a gentleman was ſent to make inquiries reſpecting the ſtate of Canada, is probably true; but it is denied, that any regulations for the civil government of the province were adopted at the period our author mentions; and we have reaſon to believe that none were even debated or propoſed in cabinet.

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tute, treaſons and miſpriſions of treaſon committed in any of his Majeſty's dominions beyond ſea, ſubject to the crown of G. Britain, may be tried in England. Though this reſolution is conſidered by the congreſs as a part of the ideal ſyſtem of enſlavement with which they charge the King and parliament, it contains no novelty, no uncommon ſtretch of law. A thouſand inſtances of the ſame kind are upon record, long before the preſent diſputes with America began. One inſtance is extremely remarkable; I mean, the tranſactions in the caſe of the inſurrection in Antigua, in the year 1713. All the proceedings were founded on the act of Henry VIII. Some of the inſurgents were ſent to England; they were tried upon that ſtatute; and that circumſtance has eſtabliſhed a precedent which cannot be controverted. But had even a new law of this kind been made, what reaſon could the American congreſs have to complain? Have not the prejudices, inſurrections, and even rebellion, of their own countrymen, totally interrupted the common courſe of juſtice over all the vaſt continent which they inhabit? and ſhall the generality of the crime be admitted a competent excuſe againſt puniſhment?

From condemning the acts of the legiſlature, the congreſs paſs to complaints againſt their ſovereign, as well as his principal ſervants. They alledge, that the "Americans have inceſſantly and ineffectually beſieged the throne for ten years;" yet conceal the reaſon, which was, That their demands, rather than requeſts, were ſuch as the ſovereign could not grant, conſiſtent with the powers veſted in him by the conſtitution. They complain, that fleets and armies have been ſent to their country, to enforce the coercive laws enacted by the legiſlature, for the eſtabliſhment of its ſupremacy; yet they paſs over in ſilence the outrages committed by themſelves, which rendered that meaſure neceſſary. Did they not draw the ſword with one hand, when the other was ſtretched forth with petitions for relief from pretended grievances? Did they not purchaſe arms, ammunition, and artillery, form magazines, enliſt ſoldiers, and prepare, in every reſpect, for rebellion and war, when they affected to ſpeak the language of ſubmiſſion and peace?

All theſe are facts that cannot be controverted. The congreſs know the truth, but purſue their plan of deception. "They hoped in vain," they ſay, "for moderation in their enemies." Yet their own conduct has been one continued ſeries of violence, oppreſſion, and injuſtice. Having diſclaimed their allegiance to the ſovereign, diſobeyed the acts of the legiſlature, deſtroyed the property and inſulted the perſons of the ſervants of the ſtate, aſſumed the functions of ſovereignty, and ruſhed into actual rebellion; they complain of a want of moderation in government, for exerting the power veſted in it by the conſtitution, for reſtoring tranquillity, enforcing legal ſubmiſſion to the laws of the ſtate, and for protecting the injured and puniſhing the guilty.

Throughout the whole of their ſtrange declaration, the American congreſs appear to adapt their reaſonings to the weakneſs of the prejudiced, and their facts to the credulity of the ignorant. They affirm, that they have uniformly endeavoured to procure an accommodation with the mother-country; yet they reprobate the reſolution of the Commons, on the 20th of February [xxxvii. 122.], which opened a fair channel for agreement. They call the reſolution "an inſidious manœuvre, calculated to divide the Americans, and to eſtabliſh a perpetual auction of taxation, where colony ſhould bid againſt colony, all of them uninformed what ranſom ſhould redeem their lives; and thus to extort from them, at the point of the bayonet, the unknown ſums that ſhould be ſufficient to gratify, if poſſible to gratify, miniſterial rapacity, with the miſerable indulgence left them of raiſing, in their own mode, the preſcribed tribute." [xxxvii. 425.] We may learn, from this tedious and involved ſentence, how much the congreſs have profited by the ſpeeches of patriotiſm in the Britiſh parliament. A noted orator, who has been ſuſpected of having penned the declaratory bill, (which the congreſs alledge contains the whole maſs of American grievances), uſed almoſt the ſame words in the Houſe of Commons on the day the reſolution came under debate. But former demerits have been forgot, in what the American demagogues fooliſhly conſtrue into preſent ſervices.

To ſhew the nature of the propoſition which the congreſs ſtigmatize with the name of an "inſidious manœuvre," ſome previous facts muſt be explained. On

the 2d of February, a motion was made in the Houſe of Commons, for an addreſs to his Majeſty, which was ſoon after preſented, with the concurrence of the Lords. In this addreſs, the two Houſes having ſtated ſome facts, were induced to declare, That a rebellion actually exiſted at that time in the province of Maſſachuſet's-bay: That this conduct was the more inexcuſable, when it was conſidered with how much temper his Majeſty and the two Houſes of Parliament had acted, in ſupport of the laws and conſtitution of G. Britain: That they were reſolved never ſo far to deſert the truſt repoſed in them, as to relinquiſh ANY PART *of the* SOVEREIGN AUTHORITY *over* ALL *his* MAJESTY'S DOMINIONS, which the law inveſted in his Majeſty and the two Houſes of Parliament: That the conduct of the Americans was ſufficient to convince them of the neceſſity of this ſupremacy and power: That, however, they had always been, and always ſhould be ready to pay attention and regard to any real grievances which ſhould be laid before them in a dutiful and conſtitutional manner: That they requeſted his Majeſty to take the moſt effectual meaſures to enforce due obedience to the laws and authority of the Supreme Legiſlature: and, That they were reſolved, at the hazard of their lives and fortunes, to ſupport his Majeſty againſt all rebellious attempts, in the maintenance of the juſt rights of his Majeſty and the two Houſes of Parliament. [xxxvii. 89.]

In this addreſs the two Houſes of Parliament, while they held forth the ſword in one hand, evidently tendered the olive-branch with the other. The Americans themſelves were made the arbiters of their own fate. The choice of war or peace was left in their own hands. But as the offer of parliament to liſten to the real grievances of the coloniſts was deemed too general to form a a foundation for an agreement between them and the mother-country, the miniſter, wiſhing to conciliate matters with America, even contrary to the opinion of many friends to this country, laid before the Houſe of Commons ſome explicit propoſitions, which might anſwer that end. Accordingly, on the 20th of February, the following propoſitions were introduced to a committee of the whole Houſe, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer: "That it is the opinion of this committee,——or colony reſpectively." [xxxvii. 487.]

This reſolution, which was carried by a great majority, plainly marked the ground for a negotiation, and an equitable agreement with the colonies. It was moderate, comprehenſive, and explicit. It named the perſons from whom the propoſals muſt come, and thoſe to whom they were to be made. The end and purpoſe of the contribution were explained. The appropriation of the expected revenue was ſpecified, and precluded every ſuſpicion of its being miſapplied. Though the offer was conditional, it was plainly concluſive, as long as the Americans themſelves ſhould adhere to the agreement. They had it in their power to tax themſelves, the great point for which they profeſſed to contend; and the only right reſerved by the legiſlature was to determine the quantum of the ſupply; and they alone can determine it, as being the ſupreme power, who are the ſole judges of what is neceſſary to ſupport the ſtate. The propoſition, upon the whole, was at leaſt as favourable to the pretenſions of the Americans, as to the claims of the mother-country. The former, therefore, muſt have accepted the propoſal, had what they held forth to the public formed the real principles of their oppoſition.

The minority in parliament, who deemed nothing ſo fatal to their own views as an agreement with the Americans, upon equitable, and conſequently permanent terms, oppoſed this propoſition, as inſidious in its nature, and for that purpoſe rendered obſcure and perplexed in its language. The American demagogues, whoſe influence can only exiſt in the midſt of anarchy and confuſion, oppoſed it with ſimilar views. The latter, indeed, have approved ſo much of the ſentiments, or rather profeſſions of the former, that they have, in their declaration, echoed back their very words in parliament. The argument before went only to the claim of the Americans to be permitted, in their aſſemblies, to ſettle the mode of taxation; they then demanded an excluſive privilege of fixing the amount or quantum of the ſupply; and now they will give no ſupply at all. But if neither the mode nor the quantum is to be left in the power of parliament, what power has parliament left, with regard to the taxing of the Americans?

Ought

Ought the BRITISH LEGISLATURE to lay HUMBLY the wants of the public before the PETTY LEGISLATURES of America, and requeſt *their* aid for the general ſupport of government? What would this be, but the total emancipation of the colonies from that ſupremacy for which we contend?

The Americans, formerly, declared themſelves willing to contribute to the exigencies and expences of the ſtate, provided the demand ſhould come by requiſition from the King, and not by an immediate exertion of parliamentary authority. This offer his Majeſty declined, with that patriotiſm which has uniformly marked his own meaſures, during his reign. Anxious for the happineſs of all his ſubjects, he choſe to be the monarch of one great and free nation, rather than the ſovereign of a number of petty ſtates, weakened by their own diſunion. Had his Majeſty been actuated by thoſe motives of ambition which are not uncommon among princes, he would have eagerly cloſed with the offers of the Americans. Inſtead of making himſelf dependent, for the maintenance of his dignity, upon the grants of one aſſembly, he might have extricated himſelf from even the fear of pecuniary difficulties, by a proper management of many aſſemblies. The repreſentatives of one province might be gratified into the views of the crown, from the revenue of another; Britiſh members might receive the wages of corruption in America; and American repreſentatives be ſent for the price of their votes to this kingdom.

But ſucceeding events have demonſtrated, that the Americans were not ſincere in any one of their declarations in favour of an amicable accommodation. The propoſitions voted on the 20th of February, came up to their own former demands; yet they evaded them, by treating them as inſidious. The truth is, they knew their own demerits towards this country, and they could not believe, that propoſals ſo highly favourable could have been on her part ſincere. One good, however, has reſulted from the propoſitions. The colonies, by rejecting them, have left no doubt remaining concerning their real intentions. They confine no longer their claims to the excluſive privilege of taxing themſelves. They aim, evidently, at a total independence in all matters whatſoever. And more particularly with regard to the act of navigation. They have long made ſecret but moſt dangerous encroachments on this palladium of our commerce. They now publicly avow their reſolution to pay no regard to any parliamentary reſtrictions, whether ancient or recent, on their commerce. They now openly trade all over Europe; and the obtaining the privilege which they have at length uſurped, has been the primary cauſe of their reſiſtance to parliament. The manufacturers and merchants of this country have been long no ſtrangers to this American policy; yet the congreſs have the effrontery to expect, that the mercantile intereſt of G. Britain will eſpouſe their cauſe.

The American congreſs, having in a looſe, curſory, and ſuperficial manner, advanced ſome pretended arguments to juſtify their rebellion, deſcend to the miſrepreſentation of facts, with the ſame deſign. They affirm, "That Gen. Gage, who had occupied Boſton as a garriſon, ſent out a large detachment of his army on the 19th of April, who made an unprovoked aſſault on the inhabitants of the province of Boſton, at Lexington." On this allegation of the congreſs, it may be remarked, that the rebellious conduct of the town of Boſton, where all the authority of legal government had been long extinguiſhed by the tyranny of a rabble inſtigated by factious leaders, had rendered a force neceſſary in that place, to reſtore order and tranquillity, to protect the innocent, and to reſtrain the exceſſes of the turbulent and guilty; that the military preparations made in all parts of the province, and eſpecially at the town of Concord, with the avowed intention of oppoſing all legal authority, induced, and even forced Gen. Gage, (though fatally too late), to ſend out a detachment of the troops under his command, to prevent hoſtilities, by ſeizing the means of carrying them on; that ſome of the inhabitants of the province, in "warlike array," ſtood in the way of this detachment, with arms in their hands; and that, when ordered to remove in a peaceable manner, they made "an unprovoked aſſault" on his Majeſty's troops, by firing firſt upon them, and killing ſome, and wounding many.

The audacity of the congreſs, in aſſerting falſehoods, demands a brief detail of the truth. Gen. Gage, having been informed, that arms, ammunition, cannon, and other implements of war, had been collected in the town of Concord, ordered a detachment

detachment of the army to march with all poſſible ſecrecy to that place. He gave orders to the detachment, to obſerve the moſt ſtrict diſcipline, and to reſent no inſults offered them by the country-people, except actual hoſtilities. The General's orders were, in truth, too implicitly obſerved. There was not one loaded muſquet in the whole detachment, except thoſe in the hands of fifty marines, who formed the van, when they were fired upon by the country-people at Lexington. The affidavits of the rebels [xxxvii. 232.], on this ſubject, are impoſitions and perjuries. There is not a man, whether officer or ſoldier, in the whole detachment, conſiſting of 800 men, but is ready, in the moſt ſolemn manner, to atteſt the truth of this fact. (8)

It were to be wiſhed, for the honour of the inſurgents, that their barbarous cruelty to the wounded ſoldiers, were more problematical than their firing firſt on the King's troops. The ſoldiers who fell by the firſt fire of the rebels, were found ſcalped, when the detachment returned from Concord to Lexington bridge. Two ſoldiers who lay wounded on the field, and had been ſcalped by the ſavage provincials, were ſtill breathing. They appeared, by the traces of blood, to have rolled in the agonies of this horrid ſpecies of death, ſeveral yards from the place where they had been ſcalped. Near theſe unfortunate men, another dreadful object preſented itſelf. A ſoldier who had been ſlighty wounded, appeared with his eyes torn out of their ſockets, by the barbarous mode of googing [xxxvii. 556.], a word and practice peculiar to the Americans (9). Humanity forbids us to dwell longer on this ſcene of horror. The rebels, to break the force of accuſation, began to recriminate. They laid ſeveral inſtances of wanton cruelty to the charge of the troops: yet nothing is better aſcertained, than that not one of the ſoldiers ever quitted the road, either upon their march or return from Concord.

The congreſs ſtigmatize the expedition to Lexington and Concord, with the epithets "of an unprovoked and wanton aſſault." Was the collecting warlike implements at Concord, raiſing men throughout the province, diſciplining troops in every diſtrict, forming magazines, purchaſing ammunition, and preparing arms, no provocation? Were not the whole country aſſembled before they knew of this expedition? And was not their being ſo completely provided with the means of repelling hoſtilities, a ſufficient proof, that they had previouſly reſolved to commence them? Could ten thouſand men, the number that attacked (though at a prudent diſtance) the troops on their retreat, have been collected by accident, or called together by a ſudden alarm? Are not the congreſs conſcious to themſelves, and was not Gen. Gage ſufficiently apprized, that the people of Maſſachuſet's-bay had determined to begin hoſtilities, had the expedition to Concord never happened? The truth is, the march of the troops had only haſtened the execution of the plan of rebellion ſettled before in the ſecret councils of the provincial congreſs.

The aſſertions, &c. [*To be continued.*]

Extracts from Dr Price on Liberty. [104.]

Let us conſider how far there is a poſſibility of ſucceeding in the preſent war.

Our own people, being unwilling to liſt, and the attempts to procure armies of Ruſſians, Indians, and Canadians, having miſcarried; the utmoſt force we can employ, including foreigners, does not exceed, if I am rightly informed, 30,000 effective men. Let it, however, be called 40,000. This is the force that is to conquer half a million *at leaſt* * of determined men, fighting on their own ground, within ſight of their

(8) Here the author ought to have remembered, that not one of this whole detachment has yet been found to atteſt what he aſſerts, and that ſeveral of that very detachment have *ſworn* to the contrary.

(9) Had there been the ſmalleſt reality in this horrid tale, it muſt have been known to multitudes on both ſides, and its credibility certainly would not have been left to depend on the ſlender authority of an anonymous writer; eſpecially at a time when to render the people of America odious in Great Britain is ſo deſireable an undertaking. But before the writer ventured to deſcribe, as being "peculiar to the Americans," a word and practice which were never heard of among them, he ought to have been certain, that none of the inhabitants of G. Britain had ever viſited the country where this barbarity is repreſented as ſo peculiar and common.

* A quarter of the inhabitants of every country are fighting men.—If, therefore, the colonies conſiſt only of two millions of inhabitants, the number of fighting men in them will be half a million.

houſes

houſes and families, and for that ſacred bleſſing of liberty, without which man is a beaſt, and government a curſe. All hiſtory proves, that in ſuch a ſituation a handful is a match for millions.

In the Netherlands, a few ſtates thus circumſtanced, withſtood, for thirty years, the whole force of the Spaniſh monarchy, when at its zenith; and at laſt humbled its pride, and emancipated themſelves from its tyranny. — The citizens of Syracuſe alſo, thus circumſtanced, withſtood the whole power of the Athenians, and almoſt ruined them. — The ſame happened in the conteſt between the houſe of Auſtria and the cantons of Switzerland. — There is in this caſe an infinite difference between attacking and being attacked; between fighting to *deſtroy*, and fighting to *preſerve*, or *acquire* liberty. — Were we, therefore, capable of employing a *land* force againſt America, equal to its own, there would be little probability of ſucceſs. But to think of conquering that whole continent with 30,000 or 40,000 men, to be tranſported acroſs the Atlantic, and fed from hence, and incapable of being recruited after any defeat, — this is indeed a folly ſo great, that language does not afford a name for it.

With reſpect to our naval force, could it fail at land as it does at ſea, much might be done with it; but as that is impoſſible, *little* or *nothing* can be done with it, which will not hurt *ourſelves* more than the coloniſts. — Such of their maritime towns as they cannot guard againſt our fleets, and have not been already deſtroyed, they are determined either to give up to our reſentment, or † deſtroy themſelves: The conſequence of which will be, that theſe towns will be rebuilt in ſafer ſituations; and that we ſhall loſe ſome of the principal pledges by which we have hitherto held them in ſubjection. — As to their trade; having all the neceſſaries, and the chief conveniences, of life within themſelves, they have no dependence upon it; and the loſs of it will do them unſpeakable good, by preſerving them from the evils of luxury, and the temptations of wealth; and keeping them in that ſtate of virtuous ſimplicity, which is the greateſt happineſs. I know that I am now ſpeaking the ſenſe of ſome of the wiſeſt men in America. It has been long their wiſh, that Britain would ſhut up all their ports. They will rejoice, particularly, in the laſt reſtraining act. It might have happened, that the people would have grown weary of their agreement not to export or import. But this act will oblige them to keep theſe agreements; and confirm their unanimity and zeal. It will alſo furniſh them with a reaſon for confiſcating the eſtates of all the friends of our government among them, and for employing their ſailors, who would have been otherwiſe idle, in making reprizals on Britiſh property. Their ſhips, before uſeleſs, and conſiſting of many hundreds, will be turned into ſhips of war; and all that attention which they have hitherto confined to trade, will be employed in fitting out a naval force for their own defence; and thus the way will be prepared for their becoming, much ſooner than they would otherwiſe have been, a great maritime power. This act of parliament, therefore, crowns the folly of all our late meaſures. — None who know me, can believe me to be diſpoſed to ſuperſtition. Perhaps, however, I am not in the preſent inſtance free from this weakneſs. — I fancy I ſee in theſe meaſures ſomething that cannot be accounted for merely by human ignorance. I am inclined to think, that the hand of Providence is in them working to bring about ſome great ends. — But this leads me to one conſideration more, which I cannot help offering to the public, and which appears to me in the higheſt degree important.

In this hour of tremendous danger, it would become us to turn our thoughts to Heaven. This is what our brethren in the colonies are doing. From one end of North America to the other, they are *faſting* and *praying*. But what are we doing? — Shocking thought! we are ridiculing them as *fanatics*, and ſcoffing at religion. — We are running wild after pleaſure, and forgetting every thing ſerious and decent at *maſquerades*. — We are gambling in gaming houſes; trafficking for boroughs; perjuring ourſelves at elections; and ſelling ourſelves for places. — Which ſide then is Providence likely to favour?

In America we ſee a number of riſing ſtates in the vigour of youth, inſpired by the nobleſt of all paſſions, the paſſion for being free; and animated by piety. —

† New York has been long deſerted by the greateſt part of the inhabitants; and they are determined to burn it themſelves, rather than ſuffer us to burn it.

Here

Here we see an old ſtate, great indeed, but inflated and irreligious; enervated by luxury; encumbered with debts; and hanging by a thread. — Can any one look without pain to the iſſue? May we not expect calamities that ſhall recover to *reflection* (perhaps to *devotion*) our *libertines* and *atheiſts*?

Is our cauſe ſuch as gives us reaſon to aſk God to bleſs it? — Can we in the face of Heaven declare, "that we are not the aggreſſors in this war; and that we mean by it, not to acquire or even preſerve dominion for its own ſake; not conqueſt, or empire, or the gratification of reſentment; but ſolely to deliver ourſelves from oppreſſion, to gain reparation for injury, and to defend ourſelves againſt men who would plunder or kill us?" — Remember, reader, whoever thou art, that there are no other juſt cauſes of war; and that blood ſpilled, with any other views, muſt ſome time or other be accounted for. — But not to expoſe myſelf by ſaying more in this way, I will now beg leave to recapitulate ſome of the arguments I have uſed; and to deliver the feelings of my heart in a briefe, but earneſt addreſs to my countrymen.

I am hearing it continually urged, — "Are they not our ſubjects?" — The plain anſwer is, They are not your ſubjects. The people of America are no more the ſubjects of the people of Britain, than the people of Yorkſhire are the ſubjects of the people of Middleſex. They are your *fellow-ſubjects*.

"But we are taxed, and why ſhould not *they* be taxed?" — *You* are taxed by yourſelves. They inſiſt on the ſame privilege. — They are taxed to ſupport their own governments; and they help alſo to pay your taxes by purchaſing your manufactures, and giving you a monopoly of their trade. Muſt they maintain *two* governments? Muſt they ſubmit to be *triple* taxed? — Has your moderation in taxing yourſelves, been ſuch as encourages them to truſt you with the power of taxing them?

"But they will not obey the *Parliament* and the *Laws*." — Say rather, They will not obey *your* parliament, and *your* laws. Their reaſon is, They have no voice in your parliament: They have no ſhare in making your laws. — "Neither have *moſt of us*." — Then you ſo far want Liberty; and your language is, "*We* are not free, why will *they* be free? — But *many* of you have a voice in parliament: *None* of them have. *All* your freehold land is repreſented: But not a foot of *their* land is repreſented. At worſt, therefore, you can be only enſlaved *partially*. — They would be enſlaved *totally*. — They are governed by parliaments choſen by themſelves, and by legiſlatures ſimilar to yours. Why will you diſturb them in the enjoyment of a bleſſing ſo invaluable? Is it reaſonable to inſiſt, that your diſcretion alone ſhall be their law; that they ſhall have no conſtitutions of government, except ſuch as you ſhall be pleaſed to give them; and no property, except ſuch as your parliament ſhall be pleaſed to leave them? — What is your parliament? — Powerful indeed and reſpectable: But is there not a growing intercourſe between it and the court? Does it awe miniſters of ſtate, as it once did? — Inſtead of contending for a controuling power over the governments of America, ſhould you not think more of watching and reforming your own? — Suppoſe the worſt. Suppoſe, in oppoſition to all their own declarations, that the coloniſts are now aiming at independence. — "If they can ſubſiſt without you;" is it to be wondered at? Did there ever exiſt a *community*, or even an *individual*, that would not do the ſame? — "If they *cannot* ſubſiſt without you," let them alone. They will ſoon come back. — "If you cannot ſubſiſt without them," reclaim them by kindneſs; engage them by moderation and equity. It is madneſs to reſolve to butcher them. This will make them deteſt and avoid you for ever. Freemen are not to be governed by force; or dragooned into compliance. If capable of bearing to be ſo treated, it is a diſgrace to be connected with them.

"If *they* can ſubſiſt without you, and alſo *you* without them," the attempt to ſubjugate them by confiſcating their effects, burning their towns, and ravaging their territories, is a wanton exertion of cruel ambition, which, however common it has been among mankind, deſerves to be called by harder names than I chuſe to apply to it. — Suppoſe ſuch an attempt was to be ſucceſsful: Would it not be a fatal preparation for ſubduing yourſelves? Would not the diſpoſal of American places, and the diſtribution of an American revenue, render that influence of the crown irreſiſtible, which has already ſtabbed your liberties?

Turn

Turn your eyes to India: There more has been done than is now attempted in America. There Engliſhmen, actuated by the love of plunder, and the ſpirit of conqueſt, have depopulated whole kingdoms, and ruined millions of innocent people by the moſt infamous oppreſſion and rapacity. — The juſtice of the nation has ſlept over theſe enormities. Will the juſtice of Heaven ſleep? — Are we not now execrated on both ſides of the globe?

With reſpect to the coloniſts; it would be folly to pretend they are faultleſs. They were running faſt into our vices. But this quarrel gives them a ſalutary check: And it may be permitted on purpoſe to favour them, and in them the reſt of mankind; by making way for the eſtabliſhment, in an extenſive country poſſeſſed of every advantage, a plan of government, and a growing power that ſhall aſtoniſh the world, and under which every ſubject of human inquiry ſhall be open to free diſcuſſion; and the friends of Liberty, in every quarter of the globe, find a ſafe retreat from civil and ſpiritual tyranny. — I hope, therefore, our brethren in America will forgive their enemies. It is certain that *they know not what they are doing.*

A narrative of a conference between the late Mr Grenville and the ſeveral colony-agents, in the year 1764, previous to the paſſing the ſtamp act.

From Iſrael Mauduit's Short View of the hiſtory of the New-England colonies, with reſpect to their charters and conſtitution, edit. 4.

THE following account of a conference, between the late Mr Grenville and the colony-agents, occaſioned laſt year by a ſpeech of Mr Burke's, aſcertains a very material point of hiſtory; and is therefore thought worthy of being more generally known.

"THE agent for New York, in a printed ſpeech, ſaid to have been made in the Houſe of Commons, has inſerted the following paragraph.

"There is alſo another circulation abroad, (ſpread with a malignant intention, which I cannot attribute to thoſe who ſay the ſame thing in this Houſe), that Mr Grenville gave the colony-agents an option for their aſſemblies to tax themſelves; which they had refuſed. I find that much ſtreſs is laid on this as a fact. However, it happens neither to be true nor poſſible. I will obſerve, firſt, that Mr Grenville never thought fit to make this apology for himſelf in the innumerable debates that were had upon this ſubject. He might have propoſed to the colony-agents, that they ſhould agree in ſome mode of taxation, as the ground of an act of parliament; but he never could have propoſed that they ſhould tax themſelves on requiſition; which is the aſſertion of the day. Indeed, Mr Grenville well knew, that the colony-agents could have no general powers to conſent to it; and they had no time to conſult their aſſemblies for particular powers, before he paſſed his firſt revenue-act. If you compare dates you will find it impoſſible."

After having ſo often admired the perſpicuity, as well as the luxuriant eloquence of this author, I think it a ſingular infelicity, to find this only paragraph ſo very obſcure, that I am utterly at a loſs to gueſs at its meaning. What the uninformed reader will be led to conclude from it, is obvious enough. But, after a careful peruſal, I confeſs that I cannot determine what it is which the writer wiſhes to affirm or to deny.

Without attempting therefore to penetrate into the meaning of a ſentence guarded within ſuch well-choſen terms of ambiguity, I ſhall give a plain narration of facts, which fell within my own knowledge, and which, therefore, I think it a debt due from me to Mr Grenville's memory to relate.

In the beginning of March 1764, a number of reſolutions relative to the plantation trade, were propoſed by Mr Grenville, and paſſed in the Houſe of Commons.

The 15th of theſe was: "That, towards the further defraying the ſaid expences, it may be proper to charge certain ſtamp-duties in the ſaid colonies and plantations."

The other reſolutions were formed into the plantation-act: but the 15th was put off till the next ſeſſion; Mr Grenville declaring, that he was willing to give time to the colonies to conſider of it, and to make their option of raiſing that or ſome other tax. The agents waited ſeparately on Mr Grenville upon this matter, and wrote to their ſeveral colonies. At the end of the ſeſſions we went to him, all of us together, to know if he ſtill intended to bring in ſuch a bill. He anſwered, he did. And then repeated

to us inform, what I had before heard him ſay in private, and in the Houſe of Commons: "That the late war had found us ſeventy millions, and left us more than one hundred and forty millions, in debt. He knew that all men wiſhed not to be taxed: but that in theſe unhappy circumſtances, it was his duty, as a ſteward for the public, to make uſe of every juſt means of improving the public revenue: That he never meant, however, to charge the colonies with any part of the intereſt of the national debt. But, beſides that public debt, the nation had incurred a great annual expence in the maintaining of the ſeveral new conqueſts which we had made during the war, and by which the colonies were ſo much benefited: That the American civil and military eſtabliſhment, after the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, was only 70,000 l. per annum. It was now increaſed to 350,000 l. This was a great additional expence incurred upon an American account: And he thought, therefore, that America ought to contribute towards it. He did not expect that the colonies ſhould raiſe the whole; but ſome part of it he thought they ought to raiſe. And this ſtamp-duty was intended for that purpoſe.

That he judged this method of raiſing the money the eaſieſt and moſt equitable: That it was a tax which would fall only upon property, would be collected by the feweſt officers, and would be equally ſpread over America and the Weſt Indies; ſo that all would bear their ſhare of the public burden."

He then went on: "I am not however ſet upon this tax: If the Americans diſlike it, and prefer any other method of raiſing the money themſelves, I ſhall be content. Write therefore to your ſeveral colonies; and if they chuſe any other mode, I ſhall be ſatisfied, provided the money be but raiſed."

Upon reading over this narration with Mr Montagu, who was then agent for Virginia, and preſent at this conference with Mr Grenville, I have his authority to ſay, that he entirely aſſents to every particular.

All theſe particulars I had before heard from Mr Grenville, in the Houſe of Commons, and at his own Houſe; and had wrote to the Maſſachuſet's aſſembly accordingly.

The following extracts contain their anſwer on this head.

SIR, Boſton, June 14. 1764.

The Houſe of Repreſentatives have received your ſeveral letters, &c. * * * * * * * * * * *

The actual laying the ſtamp-duty, (you ſay) is deferred till next year, Mr Grenville being willing to give the provinces their option to raiſe that, or ſome equivalent tax; deſirous, as he was pleaſed to expreſs himſelf, "to conſult the eaſe and quiet, and the good-will of the colonies."

If the eaſe, the quiet, and the good-will of the colonies, are of any importance to Great Britain, no meaſures could be hit upon, that have a more natural and direct tendency to enervate thoſe principles, than the reſolutions you incloſed.

The kind offer of ſuſpending the ſtamp-duty in the manner, and upon the condition, you mention, amounts to no more than this, "that if the colonies will not tax themſelves, as they may be directed, the parliament will tax them."

You are to remonſtrate againſt theſe meaſures, and, if poſſible, to obtain a repeal of the ſugar-act, and prevent the impoſition of any further duties or taxes on the colonies. Meaſures will be taken that you may be joined by all the other agents."

One of theſe meaſures is the printing this letter, and ſending it to the other colony-aſſemblies.

After their own explicit acknowledgement, therefore, no one I ſuppoſe will doubt, but that they had the offer of raiſing the money themſelves; and that they refuſed it. Which is all that I am concerned to prove.

ISRAEL MAUDUIT.

P. S. The agent for Georgia long ago printed his account of this matter, which exactly agrees with the foregoing. I do not quote it, becauſe I could wiſh that every gentleman would read the book itſelf; which contains ſo much authentic knowledge upon the ſubject as will abundantly reward him for his peruſal. It was printed for Almon, and is called, 'A Review of the Controverſy between Great Britain and her Colonies.' The paſſage here referred to is in p. 198.

To the Right Hon. Lord EDGECUMBE.

My Lord, *Plymouth Dock, March* 1.

I Have the honour of communicating to your Lordſhip an account, which I took on the ſpot, of a ſubterranean cavern, lately diſcovered in your Lordſhip's

ſhip's demeſne at Stonehouſe. The place, at a conſiderable extent round, as your Lordſhip well knows, belonged formerly to the Monks: part of the wall that incloſed their garden is ſtill to be ſeen. The cavern was accidentally diſcovered by ſome miners in blowing up a contiguous rock of marble. The aperture diſcloſed by the exploſion, was about four feet in diameter, and looked not unlike a hole bored with an auger. It was covered with a broad flat ſtone, cemented with lime and ſand; and twelve feet above it, the ground ſeemed to have been made with rubbiſh brought thither; for what purpoſe, I know not, unleſs it were for that of concealment. Here indeed, but here only, we ſaw ſome appearance of art, and veſtige of maſonry. The hill itſelf, at the northern ſide of which this vault was found, conſiſts, for the moſt part, of limeſtone, or rather marble.

From the mouth of this cave (through which we deſcended by a ladder) to the firſt baſe, or landing place, is twenty-ſix feet. At this baſe is an opening, bearing N. W. by W. to which we have given the name of *Tent Cave*. It reſembles a tent at its baſe, and in its circumference, and ſtretches upwards, ſomewhat pyramidically, to an inviſible point. It is, as far as we can meaſure, about ten feet high, ſeven broad, twenty-two long: though there is an opening; which, on account of its narrowneſs, we could not well examine; and, in all probability, it has a dangerous flexure. In each ſide of this Tent Cave is a cleft; the right runs horizontally inwards ten feet, the left meaſures ſix by four. The ſides of the cave are very deeply and uncouthly indented, and here and there ſtrengthened with ribs, naturally formed, which, placed at a due diſtance from each other, give ſome ideas of fluted pillars in old churches.

In a direct line from this cave to the oppoſite point, is a road thirty feet long. The deſcent is ſteep and rugged, either from ſtones thrown into it from above, ſince the diſcovery, or from fragments that have fallen off at different times, from different places below. This road is very ſtrongly but rudely arched over, and many holes on both ſides are to be ſeen; but being very narrow, do not admit of remote inſpection, or critical ſcrutiny.

Having ſcrambled down this deep deſcent, we arrive at a natural arch of Gothic-like ſtructure, which is four feet from ſide to ſide, and ſix feet high. Here ſome petrifactions are ſeen depending. On the right of this arch is an opening like a funnel, into which a ſlender perſon might creep; on the left is another correſpondent funnel, the courſe of which is oblique, and the end unknown.

Beyond this Gothic pile is a large ſpace, to which the arch is an entrance. This ſpace, or inner room, (for ſo we have termed it), is eleven feet long, ten broad, twenty-five high. Its ſides have many large excavations; and here two columns, which ſeem to be a maſs of petrifactions, project conſiderably. On the ſurfaces of thoſe pillars below are ſeen ſome fantaſtic protuberances, and on the hanging roofs above, ſome cryſtal drops that have been petrified in their progreſs. Between thoſe columns is a chaſm capable of containing three or four men.

Returning from this room, we perceive on the left hand an avenue thirty feet long, naturally floored with clay, and vaulted with ſtone. It bears S. S. W.; and before we have crept through it, we ſee a paſſage of difficult acceſs, and dangerous inveſtigation. It runs forward twenty-five feet, and opens over the vault thirty feet high near the largeſt well. Oppoſite to this paſſage are two caverns, both on the right hand. The firſt bears N. W. by W.; and running forwards in a ſtraight line about twenty feet, forms a curve that verges ſomewhat to the N. E. Here we walk and creep in a winding courſe from cell to cell, till we are ſtopped by a well of water, the breadth and depth of which are as yet not fully known. This winding cavern is three feet wide, in ſome parts five feet high, in ſome eight. Returning to the avenue, we find adjoining to this cavern, but ſeparated by a large and maſſy partition of ſtone, the ſecond cavern running weſt; and by deſcending down ſome ſmall piles of limeſtone, or rather broken rocks, the bottom here being ſhelvy ſlate, or more properly a combination of ſlate and limeſtone, we diſcover another well of water. This is the largeſt. The depth of it is in one place twenty-three feet, the width uncertain. Oppoſite to this well, on the left hand, by mounting over a ſmall ridge of rocks covered with wet and ſlippery clay,

we enter a vault eight feet broad, eighteen long, thirty high. Here, towards the S. E. a road, not eaſy of aſcent, runs upwards of ſeventy-two feet towards the ſurface of the earth, and ſo near to it, that the ſound of the voice, or of a mallet within, might be diſtinctly heard without: in conſequence of which a very large opening has been made into it. At the bottom of this vault, in a place not readily obſerved, is another well of water, the depth of which, on account of its ſituation, cannot be well fathomed, nor the breadth of it aſcertained.

While the miners were exploring thoſe gloomy and groteſque regions, they were alarmed at a murmuring ſound that ſeemed to come from the hollows of the cave, and one of them who chanced to be near the largeſt well with a candle in his hand, ſaw at that inſtant the water riſe about half a foot. This phenomenon then could not be explained: but now we think that the ſeveral wells are nearly on a level, and that the waters ſhape their courſe towards the ſea, and mix with it in Mill bay, at the diſtance of four hundred and twelve feet. It is not certain whether thoſe wells, though they lie below the extremity of the limeſtone, have a mutual communication or not: but it is highly probably, as the bottom of the largeſt well is clay, and its ſides are ſhelvy ſlate, that there are ſprings, and it is certain that this ſhelvy vein of ſlate, nearly of the ſame kind and colour with ſome ſeen at Mount Edgecumbe on the oppoſite ſhore, is continued even to the ſea, where two openings at low water have been found, through which it is probable the water of the great well diſcharges itſelf. When the tide riſes, it is preſumed that the preſſure of the ſea without retards the courſe of the water within, and this may account for the riſe and fall ſo manifeſt at different times of ſounding; and the ſame circumſtance is obſerved alſo in a well near the old French priſon, in the environs of Plymouth.

Each cavern has its arch, each arch is ſtrong, and in general curious. The way to the largeſt well is, in one part, roofed with ſolid and ſmooth ſtone, not unlike the arch of an oven. No one ſeemed to be affected by the damps till he came hither, and then the candles grew dim; and one of the inveſtigators, as well as myſelf, felt unuſual and uneaſy ſenſations. However, ſince an opening has been made near the arch of the great well, and the air has had a much freer acceſs, no ſuch ſymptoms have been perceived. It is very likely that the hill itſelf is hollow; ſome of the caverns have reciprocal communications; but the clefts are often too narrow for accurate inſpection, or minute inquiry. The water here and there is ſtill dripping, and incruſtations, uſual in ſuch grottos, coat the ſurface of the walls in ſome places. There are ſome whimſical likeneſſes, which the pen need not deſcribe, nor the pencil delineate. Mr Cookworthy of Plymouth, a very ingenious man, and an excellent chymiſt, has been ſo obliging as to analyſe the water of the three wells, and has found, by many experiments, that it is very ſoft, and fit for every purpoſe. I therefore beg leave to congratulate your Lordſhip on the diſcovery of this water, which, though there was no want before, cannot fail to be a valuable acquiſition to your town of Stonehouſe; a place very delightful, and ſuperior to moſt for the beauty of its proſpects, and the elegancy of its ſituation, and what is ſtill better, for the goodneſs of the air; as the longevity of the inhabitants ſufficiently evinces. —— I have the honour to be, &c.

FRANCIS GEACH.

A ſcheme for a new aſſeſſment, (the laſt was made in 1692), *ſo as to make the land-tax fall more equally, and at the ſame time do no injuſtice to late purchaſers.*

LET it be enacted, within the next three or four years, that the lands of this kingdom be regularly valued by a freſh aſſeſſment once in every twenty-five years, at equal diſtances of time; the firſt new aſſeſſment to begin with the next century: Whenever a land-tax ſhall be found neceſſary, that it be regulated by the aſſeſſment then in uſe: The quantum of the tax to depend upon parliament.

By this ſcheme the burthen would be rendered more equal; encouragement would be given to improvements, which would generally be made ſoon after a new aſſeſſment; and all proper favour ſhewn to purchaſers, by deferring the firſt new aſſeſſment to the commencement of the nineteenth century.

AME-

AMERICA. [96.]

An extract from the Journal of the proceedings of the American Congreſs. [105.]

Tueſday, May 30. 1775.

A member informed the Congreſs, that a gentleman juſt arrived from London, had brought him a paper, which he ſays he received from Lord North, and which was written, at the deſire of his Lordſhip, by Mr Grey Cooper, under-ſecretary to the treaſury; and as the gentleman underſtood it to be his Lordſhip's deſire that it ſhould be communicated to the Congreſs, for that purpoſe he had put it into his hands. The member farther obſerved, that he had ſhewn the paper to a member near him, who was well acquainted with the hand-writing of Mr Cooper, and that he verily believes the paper was written by Mr Cooper.

The paper being read, is as follows.

"That it is earneſtly hoped by all the real friends of the Americans, that the terms expreſſed in the reſolution of the 20th of February laſt, will be accepted by all the Colonies, who have the leaſt affection for their King and country, or a juſt ſenſe of their own intereſt.

That theſe terms are honourable for Great Britain, and ſafe for the colonies.

That if the Colonies are not blinded by faction, theſe terms will remove every grievance relative to taxation, and be the baſis of a compact between the Colonies and the Mother-Country.

That the people in America ought, on every conſideration, to be ſatisfied with them.

That no further relaxation can be admitted.

The temper and ſpirit of the nation are ſo much againſt conceſſions, that if it were the intention of adminiſtration, they could not carry the queſtion.

But adminiſtration have no ſuch intention, as they are fully and firmly perſuaded, that further conceſſions would be injurious to the Colonies as well as to Great Britain.

That there is not the leaſt probability of a change of adminiſtration.

That they are perfectly united in opinion, and determined to purſue the moſt effectual meaſures, and to uſe the whole force of the kingdom, if it be found neceſſary, to reduce the rebellious and refractory provinces and colonies.

There is ſo great a ſpirit in the nation againſt the Congreſs, that the people will bear the temporary diſtreſſes of the ſtoppage of the American trade.

They may depend on this to be true."

Ordered to lie on the table.

"*London, Feb.* 24. The public may be aſſured, in anſwer to the letter publiſhed in a daily paper this morning, that no authority was ever given, directly or indirectly, to any perſon to communicate to the congreſs, or to any member of the congreſs, the paper ſtated in that letter; and that Lord North, as he declared in the Houſe of Commons on Tueſday laſt, never expreſſed or felt the leaſt deſire that any of his ſentiments ſhould be communicated to that aſſembly." *London papers.*

"*In Continental Congreſs, at Philadelphia, Jan.* 11. 1776.

Whereas it appears to this Congreſs, that ſeveral evil-diſpoſed perſons, in order to obſtruct and defeat the efforts of the United Colonies in the defence of their juſt rights, have attempted to depretiate the bills of credit emitted by the authority of this Congreſs:

Reſolved, therefore, That if any perſon ſhall hereafter be ſo loſt to all virtue, and regard for his country, as to refuſe to receive the ſaid bills in payment, or obſtruct or diſcourage the currency or circulation thereof, and ſhall be duly convicted by the committee of the city, county, or diſtrict, or in caſe of an appeal from their deciſion, by the aſſembly, convention, council, or committee of ſafety of the colony where he ſhall reſide, ſuch perſon ſhall be deemed, publiſhed, and treated, as an enemy to his country, and precluded from all trade or intercourſe with the inhabitants of theſe colonies.

Publiſhed by order of the Congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary."

"In Congreſs, July 19. 1775.

Whereas the government of Great Britain have prohibited the exportation of arms and ammunition to any of the plantations, and endeavour to prevent any other nations from ſupplying us:

Reſolved, That for the better ſupplying the colonies with the neceſſary means of defending their rights, every veſſel importing gunpowder, ſaltpetre, ſulphur, (provided they bring with the ſulphur four times as much ſaltpetre), braſs field-pieces, or good muſkets fitted with bayonets, within nine months from the date

date of this reſolution, ſhall be permitted to load and export the produce of theſe colonies to the value of ſuch powder and ſtores aforeſaid, the non-exportation agreement notwithſtanding: And it is recommended to the committees of the ſeveral provinces, to inſpect the military ſtores ſo imported, and to eſtimate a generous price for the ſame, according to their goodneſs, and permit the importer of ſuch powder and other military ſtores aforeſaid, to export the value thereof, and no more, in produce of any kind.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary."

"*Philadelphia, Jan.* 13. The Hon. Convention of Virginia, on the 8th ult. reſolved, That the treaſurer of that colony for the time being, be required to purchaſe for the public uſe, all the good and merchantable gunpowder that may be imported into it, or manufactured there, at any time within ſix months, and allow the price of SIX SHILLINGS per pound for the ſame." [Above ſix times the uſual price.]

"*London, March* 22. The following is a copy of the military eſtimates laid before the American Congreſs, for the charge (in Sterling money) of the provincial troops, to April 25. 1776, from the day each corps engaged in actual ſervice, viz.

General officers, &c.	-	L. 7,000
Troops in New England	-	524,000
Contingencies	- -	80,000
Proviſions	- - -	27,242
Hoſpital	- - -	6,000
Artillery	- - -	14,750
Braſs ordnance, howitzers, carriages, &c.	- - -	9,493
Ammunition, ſhells, &c.	-	5,261
400 tons of ſaltpetre	- -	18,000
Arms, accoutrements, &c.	-	25,000
Troops in Canada	- -	260,000
Troops in the ſouthern colonies		250,000
		1,296,746

Thus the debt of the colonies, for their military charge, will amount, the 25th of next April, to one million two hundred ninety-ſix thouſand ſeven hundred and forty-ſix pounds Sterling."

"*Boſton, Jan.* 28. The legiſlative part of our province was ſettled long ago [xxxvii. 495.], and they have now ſettled the executive department: Adams is appointed chief juſtice, Peeſley Serjeant, R. T. Paine, J. Reed, and William Cuſhing, juſtices of the ſuperior court: but none dare to act, except the court of ſeſſion; and they have only ventured to licenſe victuallers and retailers."

"*London, March* 25. Long Iſland had like to have experienced the diſpleaſure of the general congreſs, for not ſending delegates, as alſo for their partiality to the King's friends. A ſubmiſſion has been received, and hoſtages ſent for their future good behaviour."

Before the accounts were received of the repulſe at Quebec [94.], the two following articles appeared in the papers.

Extract of a letter from Lieut. Van Vagemen, of Capt. Quackenbos's company of New-Yorkers, dated, Before Quebec, 16th December 1775.

We are now before Quebec, which makes an obſtinate defence. A flag was lately ſent them to ſurrender; but it was fired at by Carleton, and obliged to retire. Colonel Arnold, and Macpherſon, our General's aid-de-camp, were again diſpatched.—They got to the walls, but were ordered to be gone immediately.—They aſked, if the Governor would not receive a letter which they had for him?—they were anſwered, No,—and ordered to decamp; upon which they retired. We have thrown above 200 ſhells into the town, and this morning opened a ſix-gun battery, which is now playing on the walls. The enemy have killed ten or twelve of our men. A council of war was called laſt evening, when it was concluded not to ſtorm the town until a reinforcement ſhould arrive, as it was generally thought that they have more men within the walls than we have without."

A letter from his Excellency General Montgomery, Commander of the Continental army before Quebec, to Governor Carleton.

SIR, *Holland Houſe, Dec.* 6. 1775.

Notwithſtanding the perſonal ill treatment I have received at your hands, notwithſtanding the cruelty you have ſhewn to the priſoners you have taken, the feelings of humanity induce me to have recourſe to this expedient, to ſave you from the deſtruction which hangs over your wretched garriſon. Give me leave to inform you, that I am well acquainted with your ſituation: A great extent of works, in their nature incapable of defence, manned with a motley crew of ſailors, moſt of them our friends, and citizens, who wiſh to ſee us within their walls, a few of the worſt troops that call themſelves

themſelves ſoldiers, the impoſſibility of relief, and the certain proſpect of wanting every neceſſary of life, ſhould your opponents confine their operations to a ſingle blockade, point out the abſurdity of reſiſtance. Such is your ſituation. I am at the head of troops accuſtomed to ſucceſs, confident of the righteous cauſe they are engaged in, inured to danger and fatigue, and ſo highly incenſed at your inhumanity, illiberal abuſe, and the ungenerous means employed to prejudice them in the minds of the Canadians, that it is with difficulty I reſtrain them till my batteries are ready, from inſulting your works, which would afford them the fair opportunity of ample vengeance, and juſt retaliation. Firing upon a flag of truce, hitherto unprecedented even among ſavages, prevents my following the ordinary mode of conveying my ſentiments. However, I will at any rate acquit my conſcience. Should you perſiſt in an unwarrantable defence, the conſequence be upon your head. Beware of deſtroying ſtores of any ſort, public or private, as you did at Montreal, or in the river. If you do, by Heavens there will be no mercy ſhewn.

RICHARD MONTGOMERY.

To Gen. Carleton."

The late General Montgomery was born in the North of Ireland, and deſcended from a very reſpectable family. A near relation of his is at this time member in the Iriſh parliament for the county of Donegal. The General was a captain in the 17th regiment of foot (of which Gen. Monkton was colonel) during the late war, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf conſiderably. Upon the concluſion of the peace, however, he applied for a majority, without ſucceſs. In conſequence of this diſappointment, he retired with diſguſt to New York, where he married a Miſs Livingſton, and led a retired life, till the colonies proceeded to open rebellion. He was then judged a proper officer to be employed; and the congreſs accordingly made him a brigadier-general. He manifeſted much zeal in the cauſe of America, and has often declared, that ſhould he be unſucceſsful in any enterpriſe, he would never be taken priſoner. He has kept his word, and died like a brave ſoldier at leaſt, though we cannot pay any compliment to his memory as a good ſubject.

If Ireland has been unfortunate in producing a rebel general, ſhe has made ample amends by giving birth to his conqueror. The gallant Carleton is a native of Corke, and diſtinguiſhed for every accompliſhment which can do credit to his character, either as an officer, or as a man.

"*Halifax, Feb.* 15. They are now throwing up redoubts on the high grounds here round the town, and fortifying it in ſuch a manner, that it will ſoon be out of danger of any attack from the rebels."

"*Cambridge, Jan.* 4. On Wedneſday the week before laſt, Maj.-Gen. Lee ſet out for Rhode iſland, attended by his guard, and a party of rifle men. He entered Newport the Monday following. While there he called before him ſeveral obnoxious perſons, to whom he tendered the oath of fidelity [89.]. It was taken by all of them, excepting Col. Joſeph Wanton jun. Nicholas Lechmere and Richard Beale, two cuſtomhouſe-officers, who refuſed taking it: upon which they were put under a guard, and carried to Providence. The General, after viewing the iſland, and giving directions for erecting ſome fortifications, ſet out for Providence; from whence he came to town on Saturday laſt."

An officer juſt arrived at London from New York, writes to an officer in Manchester, of March 9. thus. "There is a large catalogue of names of officers killed and wounded at the attack of Quebec [94.]; but thoſe the continental congreſs have ſuppreſſed: many of the racoons I well know. — Lord S. and Charles Lee were got with 2500 or 3000 men to New York. General Clinton too was there at the ſame time, but remained on board the Mercury man of war eight days. He afterwards ſailed for Virginia, and it was expected Lee would follow him, when recovered from the gout, which occaſioned him to be carried about in a horſe-litter. He propoſed to the wretched Peer, fortifying particular grounds about the city, in order to diſpute the poſſeſſion of it, and the province, with the King's troops, on their appearance. Lord S. has quartered his motley crew upon the citizens. Our old friend, Hugh Wallace, had been ſeized and carried before the ſultans of the provincial convention, merely for having viſited Gen. Clinton on board the Mercury: he had very nobly raiſed 30,000 dollars for Mr Clinton, who carried

ried them off with him. The New-York aſſembly have got, in the new election, the four following delegates in the continental congreſs, Phil. Livingſton, John Jay, John Alſop, and Alex. Macdougal, an Arch-Jeſuit."

Another letter ſays, that Gen. Lee, with a number of forces under his command, was arrived in the province of New York; and that being aſked by the provincial congreſs there his reaſons for ſuch a viſit, his anſwer was, that he was amenable to the continental congreſs only for his conduct.

Gen. Clinton, in the Mercury man of war, ſailed from New York, Feb. 12. to the ſouthward, ſuppoſed for Virginia; alſo two tranſports, one with regulars, the other with recruits, from Boſton.

The rents of the houſes and warehouſes burnt in Norfolk, Virginia [92.], were, for the year 1773, 8000 l.; 1774, 9313 l.; 1775, about 10,000 l.—A letter, dated, *Off the ruins of Norfolk, Jan.* 11. ſays, the value of property deſtroyed in that town, amounts to 300,000 l. Sterling.

Captures continue to be made on both ſides. Several American veſſels have been carried into the Weſt-India iſlands by King's ſhips. Some Jamaicamen aſked leave of Adm. Gayton to fit out privateers to cruiſe againſt the Americans; and ſo hearty were the ſeamen in the cauſe, that a brigantine, a ſchooner, and two ſloops, all armed veſſels, fitted out at Port-Royal, were manned in leſs than ten days, by volunteers from the merchant-ſhips.

"*Liverpool, in Norfolk-harbour, Jan.* 13. You'll be ſurpriſed when I tell you, that three agreeable young ladies of family and fortune, (two named Wilkinſon, the other Hunter), have been in cuſtody at Suffolk for two months paſt, for no other reaſon than having wrote letters rather freely on the conduct of their country-committee, which were intercepted."

"*Dunbar, March* 8. I am one of the many unhappy people who have been obliged to leave a country which they had adopted in place of that of their birth, becauſe they would not take arms againſt their King, and the people of G. Britain.

In reading your paper of Wedneſday laſt, I obſerved the continental congreſs had publiſhed what the Americans call the the *Tory Act* [96.]; which is done with no other view, than to impoſe upon the world, with an appearance of moderation and juſtice. —— I happened to be at New York and Philadelphia this laſt ſummer. At each of theſe places I was witneſs to many of their tranſactions, which, I think, *juſtice and Chriſtianity may condemn.*

If you think the following relations, which are real facts, and which I was an eye-witneſs of, a proper contraſt to the moderation and humanity expreſſed in the above-mentioned act, I beg you will give them to the public. They will ſhow in what manner *they* explain *moderation, juſtice*, and *humanity*, with their loyalty to their King.

Some time in June laſt, the provincial congreſs of New York made a reſolve, which they cauſed to be inſerted in the news-papers, That no perſon or perſons ſhould moleſt or take any thing from the King's ſtores, on pain of being deemed enemies to their country. Yet theſe very congreſs-men went in carriages, in the night time, and robbed the King's ſtore at Turtle bay, about four miles from New York; from whence they took whatever they found for their purpoſe; among other articles, twenty boxes of ſaltpetre. They then proceeded to the magazine upon Hudſon's river, where after they had taken what they wanted, they, or their aſſiſtants, baſely ſtole eighteen gammons from Stevens, the keeper of the magazine. — When the man of war's barge was burnt by the Connecticut men, the congreſs, to ſhew their *moderation and juſtice*, ordered a new one to be built; and, by a reſolve, declared thoſe enemies to their country who offered to deſtroy it [xxxvii. 491.]. Yet it was well known, that one of their own number, Sears, (formerly a captain of a privateer), and one Lamb, (who commanded the party that fired into the man of war's boat, the night the cannon was removed [xxxvii. 552.] from the battery), were the active perſons who cut it to pieces, when near finiſhed. They made no ſecret of what they had done; and declared in public, that if the congreſs ordered another to be built, they would deſtroy it alſo. Lamb was ſhortly after appointed a captain to one of the New-York provincial companies, by the congreſs; and I obſerved by your paper, ſince I came into this country, that he was ſerving in Canada under Montgomery.

I was at Philadelphia the 6th of September

tember laſt. It was their market-day. I was told, the committee had a gentleman before them at the coffeehouſe, and that they were going *to tar and feather him*. I went towards the coffeehouſe, which I found encircled with a number of their ſoldiers, with fixed bayonets, and a great multitude of people. After waiting ſome time, till the priſoner had received ſentence — he was brought out. — I ſaw a genteel well-dreſſed man. They put him upon a cart. He made a ſpeech; the ſubſtance of which was, that he was ſorry if he had given them any offence, and begged they would not uſe him ill, by throwing brick-bats or dirt, and ſaid he would comply with whatever they deſired him. They drove him, in this ſituation, ſurrounded by their ſoldiers, through the greateſt part of the town, and, at the corner of every ſtreet, obliged him to aſk pardon of the people, and of his country, for the offences he had committed. [xxxvii. 556.]

I muſt now inform you who this perſon is, and what theſe great offences were. — His name is *Hunt*, a lawyer, and eminent in his profeſſion. A client of his had bought a piece of linen, which he ſent to his home. On the ſtreet it was ſtopt by a committee-man, who ſeized it, on pretence that it had been imported contrary to the non-importation act. The client, enraged, went to Hunt, and inſiſted to proſecute the committee-man for a robbery. A ſummons was ſent. For this crime of proſecuting, in a legal manner, a raſcal, although one of the committee, who proceed under the eye of the *continental congreſs*, Mr Hunt was torn from his wife, who fell into convulſions at the ſight of ſo many armed men. The proceſſion proceeded, as related above, till they came oppoſite to the houſe of a Dr Kearſley, one of the principal phyſicians in the town. This gentleman had the misfortune to labour under the appellation of being called *a noted Tory*. He was ſitting in a low parlour, and had faſtened the window-ſhutters, that he might not ſee the barbarity exerciſed on Mr Hunt; but the mob preſently drove in the window, and endeavoured to get into the room. The Doctor, finding his life in danger, ſnatched up a piſtol. Luckily the piſtol miſſed fire. The ſerjeant of the party, by this time, got into the room, and endeavoured, with his fixed bayonet, to run the Doctor through the body. He received the blow on his hand; which the bayonet pierced ſo far, that ſome inches of it appeared beyond the back.

They dragged him, in this bloody ſituation, without paying any regard to the tears or intreaties of his wife, whom theſe barbarians left lying on the floor in a fit, and placed him on the cart, from which they made Hunt come down. In the ſtruggle, he had endeavoured, with his wounded hand, to ſave his wig; the blood pouring from it, run down his face and breaſt; and when he appeared on the cart, he was a moſt ſhocking ſight. They drove him about; and, at the corner of every ſtreet, endeavoured to extort from him the conceſſions which they had got from Hunt. But the Doctor was a man of ſpirit: he would aſk no pardons, make no conceſſions; for his conſcience dictated to him he had offended neither them nor his country. When they had wearied themſelves, they brought him to the coffeehouſe; where, being faint with the loſs of blood, he aſked for ſomething to drink. He ſtood up in the cart, and drank to all their healths; and prayed, that God might forgive them the injuries they had done him and his family. He begged to know, if they had any more commands for him. — They deſired him to come down. — I learned, afterwards, he went away that night, and got aboard one of the men of war at New York. The mob, that ſame day, deſtroyed the Doctor's houſe and furniture.

Such is the moderation, ſuch the juſtice, and ſuch the humanity, of American congreſſes and committees, and ſuch the care they take, that the *Annals of America* be not ſtained by the recital of any action *which juſtice or Chriſtianity may condemn!* I am, &c.

A Friend to the Humane.

SIR, *London, March 4.*

I Have been looking into a journal of the proceedings of the provincial congreſs of North Carolina, held at Hilliſborough on the 20th day of Auguſt 1775, publiſhed by Anthony Newbern, printed by James Davies, printer to the Hon. Houſe of Aſſembly, 1775.

In the minutes of Thurſday, Sept. 7. the Houſe reſolved, "That a ſum not exceeding 125,000 dollars be emitted by this Congreſs, in bills of credit, for the defence of this colony.

Reſolved, That the form of the bills be as follows.

" North-Carolina currency, N° 1. 30 dollars.

This bill intitles the bearer to receive two Spaniſh milled dollars, or the value thereof in gold and ſilver, according to the reſolution of the Provincial Congreſs held at Hillſborough, the 21ſt of Auguſt 1775."

Reſolved, That the ſaid ſum be ſunk by a tax of two ſhillings every year, on each taxable perſon in this province, to commence for the year 1777, and to continue for *nine years*, unleſs the money be ſooner ſunk.

Reſolved, That if any perſon ſhall refuſe to receive the public bills of credit by this Congreſs enacted to be emitted, in payment of any debt or demand, or ſhall refuſe to give them credit, or ſpeak diſreſpectfully of the ſaid bills, or ſhall offer a greater ſum of the ſaid bills in exchange than at the rate of eight ſhillings for a dollar, ſuch perſon ſhall be treated as an enemy to his country; and it is recommended to this province to have no further connection with him."

I am a great friend to peace, Sir, and have long blamed our governors for having been the cauſe of differences between the colonies and us; but when I read the above, and other things of the ſame nature in the different provinces of America, I am at a loſs what to think.

They have made a large ſum of money out of a few ſheets of paper, which I can eaſily ſee is to paſs, by a magic trick, out of the hands of the leaders, into the pockets of the poor people of the provinces. Nine years are given to ſink this ſum by a moſt grievous tax. I am no great politician, Sir, but it ſeems clear to me, from the largeneſs of the ſum created, and the duration of the time to pay it up, and the manner of doing it, that the leaders have no intereſt but their own private advantage at heart; and that they wiſh to protract this war as long as they can.

Knaviſh people will commend the leaders of the province of North Carolina for their policy and addreſs, in catching gudgeons in the troubled waters; as I am well informed, that only five of the leading members of the provincial congreſs are men of real property; that is, men whoſe eſtates, upon a fair ſettlement, would give a balance in their favour. Men in ſuch a predicament are ſeldom very ſcrupulous about the means of mending their fortunes; and none ever afforded ſo large a field for that purpoſe as the preſent troubles, which have ſhut all courts of juſtice, and opened ſo many doors to the rapacity of injuſtice, backed by power.

Upon the whole, Sir, the reading of this journal of North Carolina, has given me a very different idea of their intentions from what I once entertained; and I think, if an edition of it was publiſhed, it would make many converts to the King's ſide of the queſtion; for I do not ſubſcribe to the American doctrine, that the miniſtry is alone to blame. I have memory enough to remember the King changing miniſters two or three times, till he got a few people to his liking; and he now, I hope, will keep them about him, till he brings our American brethren to think differently from what they now do. — I am, &c.

CONVERT.

Lond. Chron. March 7.

From a paper on GLUTTONY, *in* Lloyd's Evening Poſt.

Memorandum of what Mr •••• ••••• conſumed at his dinner the laſt Bridewell hoſpital annual veniſon-feaſt.

FIRST COURSE.

TWO plates of mock turtle, ſome ſalmon trout, veniſon, ham and chicken.

SECOND COURSE.

Some gooſe and green peaſe, lobſter cold, marrow-pudding, codling tart creamed, prawns, one ſmall cuſtard.

DESERT.

Some blamange, two jellies, one plate of raſp berries, thoroughly ſoaked in wine, two ſlices of a melon, and ſome cheeſe.

Leaving the quantity quite out of the queſtion, we muſt ſhudder when we reflect on the horrid maſs, the conſolidation of ſuch a number of heterogeneous articles muſt have formed in this glutton's paunch; eſpecially when we take into conſideration their auxiliaries, ſuch as lobſter ſauce, currant-jelly, melted butter, oil and vinegar, muſtard, ſugar, and ſmall beer: And yet, when the waiters came to clear the table at which he had dined, he angrily told them, " they were in a confounded hurry," and ſwore, " he would knock ſome of them down if they did not get him ſome ice-cream;" adding withall, " It is d—'d hard a body can't dine at theſe here places in comfort."

NEW

NEW BOOKS. [105.]

Extracts from Dr Fordyce's Character and Conduct of the Female Sex. [104.]

—— When men of debauched principles appear happy on the retiring of cultivated and virtuous women from table or elſewhere, they might be aſked, What do you gain by it? Does the converſation become either livelier, or more refined? Or will you ſay, that your behaviour in general takes a better caſt? You will ſcarcely ſay, that it is improved in politeneſs. But it is improved in freedom. — O yes; the cruel reſtraints of decency are removed: you are now at liberty to burſt forth into clamour, oaths, obſcenity, prophaneneſs, defamation of the ſex, and—if you are ſo diſpoſed, to get drunk into the bargain. Glorious privileges! Worthy, no doubt, to be highly prized by reaſonable beings, by perſons of education, and by gentlemen.

To ſpeak ſeriouſly: Is a ſenſible and manly youth deſirous of paſſing his leiſure-hours in a ſpecies of pleaſure equally ſociable and innocent; of acquiring the moſt proper demeanour, with the genteeleſt, and at the ſame time the eaſieſt, turn of thought and expreſſion, as well as right habits of the beſt kind? Inſtead of ſauntering in coffeehouſes, running to taverns, or rambling after looſe women or giddy girls, let him aſſociate with a few of both ſexes, who join good breeding, and liberal ſentiments, to purity of mind and manners. Of empty and effeminate boys, it can ſcarcely be expected, that they will put any value on ſuch ſociety. It may likewiſe be obſerved, that if the company of women only is ſought, the deportment will be in danger of ſinking into too much ſoftneſs; as it will be apt to roughen into the rude, the boiſterous, or the awkward, if that of men is habitually preferred. Elegance and ſpirit united form the juſt temperament, which is produced by both. When a virtue at once mild and maſculine is added, what can be figured more completely eſtimable?

It muſt be acknowledged, that the company of women intitled to reſpect for their ſenſe and worth, requires more attentions, and a ſtricter regard to the rules of breeding, than are commonly thought neceſſary in the preſence of men; and this neceſſity is repreſented, by libertines, as one of thoſe confinements that are not to be long or often endured by a youth of ſpirit. Now, amongſt this tribe, a Youth of Spirit is only a finer name for a young man who determines to gratify his paſſions without controul, and admires the documents of thoſe who have ſet him the example. What enſues? Impatient of the reſtraint which female delicacy would lay upon him, he hies away to ſome of thoſe loſt creatures, who, like the great tempter, "go about ſeeking whom they may devour." If the conſequence ſhould be irretrievable ruin, as God knows how often it is, he may date that ruin from the period when he began to grow weary of aſſociating with his virtuous relations, and other deſerving perſons, of the female ſex.

Think of the infatuated youths, who, in rapid and terrible ſucceſſion, fall ſacrifices to the violated laws of their country. How common is it for them to confeſs, at the tree of ignominy, that they were firſt led aſtray by bad women! Of the men you have formerly known, who did not die in diſgrace, but went out of life with what the world calls a fair reputation, have you reaſon to believe, that there are none now, in anguiſh of ſoul, tracing back their final deſtruction to an early acquaintance with bad women? — That, in a future ſtate, many virtuous men will, with everlaſting joy and gratitude, aſcribe, under God, their confirmation and progreſs in virtue, chiefly to their having been much converſant with female worth, I have no doubt.

My dear brothers, if ye "knew the gift of God," how highly would you prize whatever reſtraint tended to keep you from the paths of the deſtroyer! But the truth is, that, in the ſociety I recommend, a young man who does not wiſh to go aſtray, will feel himſelf under no fetter; will, on the contrary, find an eaſy ſcope for the indulgence of his imagination, and of his heart, on every proper ſubject; and will learn genuine courteſy without labour or ſtudy. Amiable women of genteel education are, indeed, beyond compariſon, the beſt miſtreſſes of this ſcience, for two reaſons. In the firſt place, they beſt underſtand it; having from Nature a peculiar aptitude to pleaſe, with a wonderful facility in adapting themſelves to the tempers of others; and from Culture a ready acquaintance, which they ſoon acquire, with ſuch forms of politeneſs, as,

without the aid of insincerity, give an elegance and a heightening to the native emanations of a good mind. In the next place, they teach it without appearing to teach it, by a secret power over the conceptions of their scholars; who, naturally ambitious of approving themselves to such agreeable tutoresses, learn it from them insensibly, and yet effectually; as people in general catch the sentiments and manners of those they esteem.

Who indeed, but brutes, could behave with wilful or deliberate rudeness before persons, whose character, whose conversation, whose very air, is calculated to impress respect? Into such company, it may be presumed, the ferocious, the blustering, the coarse, the overbearing, or the noisy, will not often be disposed to intrude. There, alas! they would find little pleasure. But, should they be there by accident, is it not possible some of them might be subdued, and transformed into a happier turn, and better deportment? Is it not reasonable to hope, that, in this school, the conceit of youth might be taught modesty; the pedantry of the college exchanged for the ease of the entertaining companion, and the urbanity of the accomplished gentleman; the stiffness and acrimony of the disputant tempered and moulded into a pleasing deference; the practice of yielding and obliging might beget a promptness to yield and oblige; the observance of decency improve into the love of goodness; or, to express the whole in a few words, every rougher passion and ungracious habit vanish away, as the surliness of winter disappears before the genial influence of the spring.

But, to experience such desirable effects, the society under consideration must be cultivated with steadiness and relish: not so, you may be sure, as to neglect other sources of improvement; but, I repeat it, with steadiness and relish; two things, indeed, very closely connected; and, I add, from earliest youth, before—what? Hear me, O hear me, and receive instruction,—before the soul is poisoned with sensuality, that most dangerous, most destructive, most epidemical of all disorders, from which I fear she rarely recovers.

Amongst those men that were early infected with the love of sensual pleasure, we have known individuals, who, in the conversation of virtuous and sentimental women, were visibly embarrassed, awkward, and constrained, like clowns in the presence of their superiors. Unaccustomed to such a situation, and conscious of that meanness which Vice must inwardly feel before the dignity of her rival, they seemed to be out of their element, restless and unhappy, till they returned to more congenial associates, with whom they might give a loose to all the licentiousness of their ideas and appetites.

Trust me, Sirs, chaste society is never thoroughly agreeable even to the politest libertines, whatever disguise they may wear, or whatever ease they may assume. Such society silently reproaches their crimes, and reminds them of those innocent delightful days which they once knew, and can now only recollect with a sigh. Happy the youth that has no reflection of this kind to chill the ardour of his honest sensibilities, or damp the harmless gaiety of his soul, among the worthiest people of either sex. Ah, my young friend, what felicity would you forego, what misery would you incur, should you ever be guilty of aught that might incite you secretly to hate, or dread, the presence of Virtue.

Do you love your health, your honour, your quiet, your reputation, your most valuable connections, your highest interests on earth, or in heaven? Be persuaded to take the counsel of a friend. — What is it? — If at any time passion or example, courtezans or debauchees, should attempt to corrupt you; instead of parleying, or deliberating, or even lingering to dispute, fly to the best and most improved woman of your acquaintance. In her company you will be safe, as in "a city of refuge:" by her approbation you will be confirmed in those principles, and that conduct, which only can insure it: in conversing with her, your fancy will be amused, your understanding exercised, and your heart nourished; every improper idea will give place to better sentiments; every wrong bias will be counteracted: — what shall I say more? Virtue arrayed by the Graces, attended by the Smiles, and beheld in the person of such a woman, will look so supremely engaging, that the low arts, and unhallowed labours, of profligates and harlots, to beguile you, must appear in your eye contemptible and hateful. Who that has been accustomed to a palace, would

would quit it for a ſty? Who that has contracted a taſte for whatever is excellent in poetry, or painting, would deſcend to take pleaſure in a wretched dauber, or a common verſifier? Who that is ſmitten with "the beauty of holineſs," can look with delight on the loathſomeneſs of ſin? Is the difference leſs ſtriking, or will the contraſt be leſs ſtrongly felt by an ingenuous youth, between a worthy and ſenſible perſon of the other ſex, and the victims of infamy in either?

Let monks and miſanthropes pretend to what they will, the ſoul of man will ſeldom be long ſatisfied without the entertainment of female converſation. It was ſo formed by the unerring creator; nor perhaps will any thing, next to "the wiſdom that is from above," guard it more powerfully againſt the ſorcery of Vice, than the near and frequent view of Female Excellence. ——

The worthieſt characters in our ſex, it may be obſerved, are marked generally by an openneſs, and always by a probity, that reflects the greateſt credit on their hearts, and, I add, on their underſtandings alſo. Yes, my beloved and honoured auditors, after all that a late well-known maſter, patron, and teacher, of Diſſimulation [xxxvi. 366.], has advanced to the contrary, I do not heſitate to pronounce Diſſimulation, and indeed the whole family of Cunning, by whatever name dignified, impotent and miſerable apes of manly ability and genuine wiſdom. I ſubjoin, that men of integrity and ſentiment diſplay a nobleneſs, which fails not ſooner or later to ſtrike and perſuade beyond all the paltry arts in the world; and I call the beſt and greateſt ſpirits of every age to witneſs, that ſuch men are placed upon an eminence, from which they may look down, with ſuperlative ſcorn, on the whole inglorious race of knaves, liars, and diſſemblers.

London.

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Joy in heaven; and, The creed of devils. Two ſermons, preached Oct. 29. 1775. By Auguſtus Toplady, A. B. vicar of Broad Hembury. 1 s. *Vallance.* —— We cannot help being of opinion, that Mr T. traduces "the very devils themſelves." M.

Conſiderations (in reſidue) on the ſtate intermediate, or, firſt future revolution of being. Three ſermons. By George Mariot, rector of Alphamſtone, &c. 1 s. 6 d. *Leacroft.* —— Some of the ſentiments extravagant, and the language often involved and obſcure. M.

A letter to the Rev. John Jebb, M. A. occaſioned by his Short Reaſons for a late reſignation [xxxvii. 723.]. 6 d. *Johnſon.* —— A calm and diſpaſſionate addreſs, in commendation of Mr Jebb's conſcientious conduct; written with a deſign to turn the attention of the clergy to what the author thinks an edifying example; and recommending a proteſt to be made by thoſe who ſtill officiate in the church, againſt reading ſuch parts of the liturgy as they are fully perſuaded are contrary to the word of God. C.

Reſignation no proof. A letter to Mr Jebb; with occaſional remarks on his ſpirit of Proteſtantiſm. By a member of the univerſity of Cambridge. 1 s. 6 d. *White.* —— If any man's ſentiments, in the circumſtances wherein he has put himſelf, merit a candid and patient diſcuſſion, thoſe of Mr Jebb are intitled to it; but they have not received it in the preſent publication.

We ſhall inſert our Cantabrigian's explication of the Trinity.

"As I am firmly perſuaded, that the doctrine of the Trinity is contained in the ſcriptures,

tures, I am the leſs anxious about reducing it to the level of human comprehenſion. That it is a myſtery *above* our reaſon, is true; but I own I could wiſh to prove, that it is not *contrary* to it. And I think it may be ſhewn, both from reaſon and the ſcriptures, that the unity of the Godhead is ſtill preſerved, tho' we are taught to acknowledge a plurality of Perſons.

The Almighty Author of the univerſe is undoubtably, in the ſtricteſt ſenſe of the expreſſion, ONE. We acknowledge the glory and pre-eminence of the firſt cauſe which is clearly due to him: he is God not of any other, but himſelf; nor can any other be God, but of him. But at the ſame time we think it no diminution to the Son, to ſay that he receives his eſſence by communication from another; though it were a diminution of the Father to ſpeak ſo of him. The Father is not God by reaſon of the Son; whereas the Son is God by communication from the Father.

Neither does this eſtabliſh a plurality of Gods. For we ſay, there is but one Perſon who is from none. If there were more than one, it could not be denied but that there were more Gods than one. But the Son and Holy Ghoſt have, for that reaſon, been believed to be but one God with the Father; becauſe both are from the Father, who is but One; and ſo he is the union of them.

In the ſcriptures, THREE are certainly ſpoken of diſtinctly and ſeparately from each other; in whoſe names we are baptized, and to each of whom the higheſt titles and properties of God are attributed. Now the ſame ſcriptures, as not queſtioning the unity of the divine nature, ſtill aſſert that there is but One God. The ſcriptures, therefore, do not intend to teach a plurality of Gods in *that* ſenſe; from whence, however, you derive your principal, if not your only objection.

It were to be wiſhed, that a greater preciſion was obſerved in the terms made uſe of in explaining this doctrine. Men do not immediately conſider, that unity, applied to ſubſtance, and unity of numbers, convey different ideas. Thus if I ſay, that the Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt, being Three numerically, are One alſo in the ſame ſenſe, I ſhould not blame any one for ſaying that I ſpake unintelligibly. But I apprehend, that I do not ſhock the common ſenſe of any one when I aſſert, that the divine eſſence of the Father, though communicated to the Son and Holy Ghoſt, ſtill continues in them all One and the ſame. Some have thought this might be aptly illuſtrated by ſeveral rays proceeding from the ſame fountain of light: and perhaps from this idea aroſe that expreſſion in the Nicene Creed, "God of God, and Light of Light." If, however, the unity of the Godhead of the Father and the Son be admitted, we have already ſufficient authority for addreſſing our prayers to him: he is become a proper object of our adoration, being not inferior to the Father, with whom he is One God."

If the preceding explanation were to be examined by an acute logician, we apprehend that ſome inferences might be drawn from it, which would be very little conducive to the reputation of the writer's orthodoxy.

Our author ſpeaks with great reſpect of the petitioning clergy; and, in point of compoſition, he ſhews himſelf to be a man of ability and ſpirit. M.

Hiſtory, Law, Politics, &c.

The hiſtory of the decline and fall of the Roman empire. By Edward Gibbon, Eſq; vol 1. 4to. 1 l. 1 s. *Cadell* —— We have now before us one of thoſe productions which will do honour to the literature of our country, and give the author a juſt title to a diſtinguiſhed rank among the moſt celebrated hiſtorians of the preſent age. The ſubject which he has choſen for the diſplay of his hiſtorical abilities, is, in a variety of views, highly intereſting. To the philoſopher and ſtateſman, it opens a wide field for reflection; to every claſs of readers it muſt afford both inſtruction and entertainment. It naturally leads to the diſcuſſion of many points, equally curious and important; and which, in order to do juſtice to them, require an uncommon ſhare of learning, judgement, and ſagacity. Mr Gibbon appears in every reſpect equal to the taſk he has undertaken: His ſtyle is well ſuited to the dignity of his ſubject,—elegant, perſpicuous, and manly; the arrangement of his materials, which he has ſelected with great diligence and accuracy, is clear and diſtinct; his reflections are pertinent and ſolid; his manner, alſo, of treating ſome points, even thoſe of the moſt nice and delicate nature, and which have been variouſly repreſented according to the different views and prejudices of different writers, ſhews an enlarged and liberal turn of thinking, is far from being deciſive and dogmatical, and equally evinces his candour, his judgement, and his penetration. M.

The inſtitutions, manners, and cuſtoms of the ancient nations. Tranſlated from the original French of M. Sabbathier. By Percival Stockdale [xxxiii. 414]. 2 vols. 10 s. 6 d. boards. *Becket* —— "A particular account," ſays Mr Stockdale, "of the cuſtoms and manners of the ancient nations is excellently calculated to facilitate and illuſtrate ancient hiſtory. The ſcattered rays of antiquity are here brought to a ſenſible and ſtrong focus. The young ſcholar will view the men of old in a more advantageous and ſtriking light than that of the cabinet or the field. He will trace

trace the plans of their legiſlators; he will mark the ſpirit of their policy. The toils in which they were caught by their prieſts will be ſpread before him; he will analyſe the myſteries of religious art. He will accompany them to their temples; he will aſſiſt at their ſacrifices; he will be admitted to their ſanctuaries with the heralds of their gods. He will be intimately acquainted with their conduct in private as well as public life. He will be a gueſt at their tables, frugal or luxurious: he will contemplate them in the auguſt character of CITIZEN, and in the milder and more affecting relations of huſband and father. He will ſee the internal and operative ſprings which raiſed them to power and glory, or depreſſed them to ſervitude and infamy; which made them licentious and wretched, or virtuous and happy. —The collective ſubſtance of this work, and its conciſe form, intitle it, likewiſe, to the attentive peruſal of young ſtudents. Two volumes in octavo will make them acquainted with the eſſential facts of antiquity. By its alphabetical arrangement they may the more eaſily direct their reſearches principally to the greateſt nations, or recur, as they find it neceſſary, to thoſe of inferior fame. The remarkable epochs of the ancient ſtates, which are fixed by our author, and his authorities, to which he refers his readers at the cloſe of each of his articles, will point out to them the proper ſeries of their hiſtorical ſtudies, and the writers to whom they ſhould devote their application. Momentous hints in their literary progreſs, and which they muſt not expect to receive from their maſters! The liberal, the polite, and accompliſhed ſcholar, was never formed by pedagogues; but by a conſciouſneſs of his own capacity, and by giving that capacity its full play." M.

A vindication of the Apamean medal; and of the inſcription ΝΩΕ: Together with an illuſtration of another coin, ſtruck at the ſame place, in honour of the Emperor Severus. By the author of the Analyſis of ancient mythology. 1 s. *Payne.* —— Mr Bryant, in the ſecond volume of his Analyſis, amidſt other traces and proofs of the deluge which he finds among the Pagan nations, has made ſome curious obſervations concerning the city Cibotus in Phrigia, in latter times called *Apamea*; and he has particularly mentioned a coin of the Emperor Philip the Elder, which was ſtruck at this place, and contained an epitome of the diluvian hiſtory. Upon the reverſe of this medal is delineated a kind of ſquare machine, or ark, floating on the water. Through an opening in it are ſeen two perſons, a man and a woman, as low as to the breaſt; and upon the head of the woman is a veil. Over this ark is an open roof, on which ſits a dove; and over againſt it is another in the air, which ſeems to be returning towards the machine, and holds a ſmall branch in its bill. Before the machine is a man following a woman, (probably the ſame perſons repeated), who ſeem to have juſt quitted it, and with uplifted hands, to witneſs ſome extraordinary emotion. On the ark itſelf, underneath the perſons there incloſed, is to be read in diſtinct characters, ΝΩΕ. — A ſolution is here given of a difficulty objected to our author's Vindication. M.

A biographical hiſtory of England, &c. By James Granger, vicar of Shiplake. Edit. 2. with large additions and improvements. 4 vols. 1 l. 4 s. *Becket* —— All the corrections and additions which had been publiſhed ſeparately in the Supplement [xxxvi. 662.], are in this edition inſerted in their proper places; beſides other improvements. M.

The origin of printing. 3 s. ſewed. *Boyer* and *Nichols* —— A more accurate account of the origin of printing than any hitherto publiſhed in this kingdom. C.

Mrs M. C. Rudd's genuine letter to Lord Weymouth; with ſeveral authentic anecdotes of the late Meſſ. Perreaus. 1 s. *Kearſley.* —— A laboured invective againſt "the moſt abandoned men that ever diſgraced ſociety;" as they are ſtyled; and, it may be, with too much truth. But whether *their* conviction, on this new trial, at the bar of the public, will produce the honourable acquittal of *Mrs Rudd*, is a conſequence which we pretend not to aſcertain. The letter to Lord W. bears indeed very hard upon the memory of Robert Perreau; who, we doubt not, richly deſerved to ſhare the fate of his brother. M.—The letter is dated Jan. 15; the Perreaus were executed Jan. 17. Mrs R. informs Lord W. that ſhe does not wiſh to prevent the priſoner from obtaining a pardon: but perhaps this declaration might have gained more credit, had ſhe deferred ſending her letter till the fate of the unhappy convict was irrevocably determined. C.

Several ſpecial caſes on the laws againſt the further growth of Popery in Ireland. By Gorges Edmond Howard, Eſq; 6 s. *Robinſon* —— An advocate for a relaxation of the Popery laws; the expediency of which Mr Howard proves by ſome very ſtriking obſervations. M.

The caſe and diſtreſſed ſituation of the widows of the officers of the navy, explained in a letter from a captain [Edward Thompſon] in the navy to a member of parliament. 1 s. *Rivington.* —— It is with pleaſure we learn, that a number of gentlemen of the navy, in which our author is honourably included, have aſſociated, for the laudable purpoſe of relieving theſe diſtreſſed widows, not only by a proper application to government in their behalf, but by a generous offer of an additional

additional contribution by freſh deductions from their pay. M.

Curſory obſervations upon Dr Price's Eſſay on civil liberty, particularly relating to ſpecie and paper-currency. By which ſeveral of his poſitions are proved erroneous, and moſt of his deductions utterly fallacious. Publiſhed with a view to remove the prejudices which might affect the minds of uninformed readers, from a too ready aſſent to his doctrine. 6 d. *Carnon.*

This writer coolly and rationally argues the above mentioned points with Dr Price, in order to prove, that paper-currency is not, as the Doctor maintains, merely the repreſentative of a repreſentative *(coin)*,—the ſign of a ſign, — but really the repreſentative of ſubſtantial property; that, "conſequently, no danger is to be apprehended from its circulation; — that there is room for more in the market; — that it is capable of being governed by fixed rules and criterions, ſo as to prevent the evils ariſing from an immoderate flow of accommodative paper;—at the ſame time that, by its means, a ready aſſiſtance can be given to government by occaſional advances upon ſuch pledges as government offer, and merchants or bank-directors think proper to lend upon."

"If bank-notes," continues the remarker, "were viſionary, iſſued out without property ſomewhere depoſited as a pledge to the bank correſponding to the nominal value of ſuch notes, then much miſchief might be expected But upon every inquiry I can make, I cannot find any note iſſued without correſponding ſecurity. If to government, government-ſecurities are pledged, certain duties ariſing from taxes or levies of one kind or other are made over. The idea of property ſtill is annexed to the paper;—and ſuch loans are in the abſtract no more than the anticipation of property, paid to government through the medium of paper, ſome little time before the property was due or receivable."

With reſpect to the national debt, our author thinks, that, enormous as it may be, the Doctor's eſtimate of it is equally erroneous with his eſtimation of paper. "It is uſually compared," he obſerves, "with the circulating ſpecie. From the ſmallneſs of this, and the largeneſs of the other, many horrible conſequences are drawn.—Would it be fair in private life to eſtimate a man's riches by the money he carries about him, or lays by in his bureau?—No;—in private life we make different and more rational eſtimates.—The worth or riches of a man are judged of by his poſſeſſions of all kinds.—Why ſhould we not in public concern take as wide and liberal a ground to argue upon?"

On the whole, this moderate and ſenſible writer concludes, "That the idea of national poverty is not founded upon fact or argument:—That our reſources are great, and nearly inexhauſtible:—That our proſpects upon entering into a war are far from gloomy and unpromiſing, in what reſpects the raiſing ſupplies:—That the national debt, however great, is not out of proportion to the immenſe property and riches of the nation at large:—In ſhort, that we are a much happier and more flouriſhing people than can be met with throughout Europe;—and therefore, in all reſpects, a ſturdy match for any adverſaries who may riſe up againſt us." M.

America.

The honour of parliament and the juſtice of the nation vindicated. In a reply to Dr Price's "Obſervations," &c. 1 s. 6 d. *W. Davis.* —— Rather lively than ſolid. The advocates for America will reprobate the politics of this writer, while the friends of government will aſſert, that he has given his antagoniſt many a ſmart rap on the knuckles. M. — When Dr Price has been detected of ſuch notorious miſrepreſentations reſpecting facts, it is hardly to be ſuppoſed that he ſhould continue to obtain much credit in what relates to matters of opinion. Indeed the intemperate zeal which he betrays, is totally incompatible with the diſpoſition of mind requiſite for the impartial inveſtigation of truth. His principles, of conſequence, are generally chimerical, and his inferences either fallacious or abſurd. The author of this pamphlet attacks him with ſerious argument and raillery, and has evidently much the advantage of the Rev. champion on the ſubject of the American conteſt. C.

Remarks on Dr Price's "Obſervations," &c. 1 s. *Kearſley.* ——This Remarker cannot reaſon, but he can rail. M. — This author animadverts with great juſtice on Dr Price's definition of civil liberty, which he clearly ſhews to be incompatible with the idea of government, and even inconſiſtent with the Doctor's own principles in other parts of his treatiſe. He refutes the moſt eſſential propoſitions in Dr Price's performance. C.

A letter to the Rev. Dr Price, on his "Obſervations on the nature of civil liberty," &c. 6 d. *Evans.* —— Declaims againſt the Doctor's declamation. M. — If this opponent does not uniformly maintain the gravity of a commentator, he has not ſacrificed to the levity of ridicule any paſſage which was not liable to cenſure. C.

Reflections on the preſent ſtate of the American war. 1 s. *Payne.* —— The chief view of this Reflector is, to ſhew us the great danger that will attend our holding forth the olive-branch toward the revolted Americans. "Any propoſal," ſays he, "of a treaty, any offer of compoſition or accommodation, in

in the preſent circumſtances and ſtate of the war, would be a meaſure the moſt pernicious that could poſſibly be adopted or deviſed. Such a proceeding would throw a laſting diſhonour upon this country; it would, in the inſtant, be productive of dangerous miſchief, and, in the end, would be *uſeleſs*, *unavailing*, and without any *effect*." To prove this doctrine, is the general buſineſs of the pamphlet. — The author ſeems reſolutely bent on the conqueſt or extermination of the devoted coloniſts. Yet he graciouſly gives them to underſtand, that if they will "lay down their arms, the horrors of war will ceaſe." "Let them," ſays he, "abandon the leaders of the revolt to the juſt vengeance of an inſulted empire, and a veil may be indulgently caſt over the delinquency of the reſt. Let them come as ſuppliants, and they may obtain through intreaty what can never be extorted by force." — This is great language, indeed! and well does it comport with our author's high ſentiments of the relation between ſovereign and ſubject;—"on the one ſide *unlimited* authority, and obedience *unreſerved* on the other."—We wonder how much time it would require to effect an accommodation with America, if the buſineſs were referred to this gentleman and Dr Price! M.

A further examination of our American meaſures, and of the reaſons and the principles on which they are founded. By the author of "Conſiderations on the meaſures carrying on with reſpect to the Britiſh colonies in North America" 3s boards. *Baldwin.* —— Generally received as the work of Mr M——w R—b—nſ—n. Sound argument, ſalutary admonitions, and very alarming predictions. M. Warm in favour of the colonies.

A letter to Lord George Germaine. 1s. *Almon.* ——Written with a view of intimidating adminiſtration in the proſecution of the American war. C. — As to the naval force of North America, he ſays, that in the laſt war the ſingle province of New York fitted out 48 privateers, mounting 675 guns, and manned with 5530 men, at a time too when they had a large body of ſoldiers in the field, 1000 battoe-men employed in the rivers and lakes, and carried on an extenſive commerce to every part of the world; that ſince that period their number of ſhips and ſeamen have been nearly doubled, and as their trade is now reſtrained, it may be preſumed they will have a body of 11,060 ſeamen ready to act againſt G. Britain; and that if to theſe be added the ſailors and fiſhers of the whole continent, whom our oppreſſive acts have deprived of employment, and conſequently given to the defence of their ſeveral provinces, the number will exceed 40,000 ſeamen. As to their land-force, he ſays he has been favoured by an American with the following account of the number which each preovince can furniſh.

Provinces.	*Men bearing arms.*
New Hampſhire	18,000
Maſſachuſet's	88,000
Rhode Iſland and Providence	14,000
Connecticut	40,000
New York	40,000
The Jerſeys	24,000
Pennſylvania	100,000
Maryland	34,000
Virginia	34,000
North Carolina	18,000
South Carolina	12,000
Georgia	2,400
Nova Scotia (ſuppoſed to be revolted) about	4,000
Agrees nearly with Dr Price [126.]	428,400

The critical moment, on which the ſalvation or deſtruction of the Britiſh empire depends. Containing the riſe, progreſs, preſent ſtate, and natural conſequences of our American diſputes. By Janus. 2s. *Setchell.* ——This author ſhews a more comprehenſive knowledge of the ſubject than is common to the pamphleteers of the times. His general view is, "to point out former miſtakes, to explain the preſent dangers, and to offer a new mode for allaying our unhappy ferments." M.

Conſiderations on the American war. Addreſſed to the people of England. 1s. *Becket.* —— Deſcribes the anceſtors of the coloniſts as "men whoſe flagitious crimes had rendered them objects of public puniſhment, or whoſe turbulent and refractory diſpoſitions made them enemies to every eſtabliſhed government." M.

A plan of reconciliation between G Britain and her colonies; founded in juſtice and conſtitutional ſecurity: By which the rights of Engliſhmen, in matters of taxation, are preſerved to the inhabitants of America and the iſlands beyond the Atlantic. By the author of "The hiſtorical eſſay on the Engliſh conſtitution." 1s. *Johnſon*——"The whole eſſence of this political controverſy, will be found," ſays the author, "by all honeſt impartial men to conſiſt in two objects:" 1. in obtaining juſtice for England by an American taxation; 2. in obtaining conſtitutional ſecurity for America in the operation of our taxation-laws. — The true and only conſtitutional principle upon which the parliament of G. Britain can tax the people of America, is to tax them in common with the people of England, where the nature of the tax will permit. — Unhappily for G. Britain and America, adminiſtration have never thought proper to confine themſelves to this conſtitutional rule. They began in error, with the ſtamp-act; and they have continued in er-

ror, by every taxation law they have thought proper to impoſe upon our diſtant provinces." —The author afterward proceeds: "I hope that ſome gentleman, then, in the Houſe of Commons will move for leave to bring in a bill, 'To quiet the minds of his Majeſty's ſubjects reſiding in America, and other provinces beyond the Atlantic ocean, againſt all fears and jealouſies grounded upon the apprehenſion, that if they are ſubject to the payment of taxes, and other impoſts, granted to his Majeſty by the parliament of G. Britain, as a ſeparate and diſtinct people from his ſubjects reſiding in England, they may, in time to come, be expoſed to a very arbitrary and unequal diſtribution of taxes.' Upon this ground I would move, That they may receive the full benefit and ſecurity of the Engliſh conſtitution, by being taxed in common with his Majeſty's ſubjects reſiding in England; and that all taxation-laws intended to affect the colonies, become ſo far general laws as to affect England and the colonies alike; ſo that no tax may be paid by our diſtant provinces, but what we ſhall be obliged to pay in the ſame manner and proportion in England." — But whilſt the colonies themſelves defray the expences of their own reſpective governments, it can hardly be thought juſt that they ſhould alſo contribute to the ſupport of ours, in equal proportion with ourſelves: and even were this difficulty removed, equity ſeems to require, that before we ſubject them to Britiſh taxes, they ſhould be relieved from thoſe commercial reſtraints by which we now monopolize their trade, and permit them to become as rich as ourſelves. Equal burthens ought to be accompanied with equal benefits and abilities. To impoſe the former and deny the latter, is to exact money from thoſe whom we have deprived of all means and opportunities of acquiring it. M.

An inquiry, whether the guilt of the preſent civil war in America ought to be imputed to G. Britain or America? 1 s. *Donaldſon.* —— Conducted in a ſenſible and candid manner, evincing the ſupremacy of the Britiſh parliament. C.

A letter to the noblemen, gentlemen, &c. who have addreſſed his Majeſty on the ſubject of the American rebellion. 1 s. *Cadell.* —— The profeſſed deſign of this writer is, to take a general view of the principal arguments that have been urged on the ſide of the coloniſts, in the conteſt with America; of which he alſo recites the origin and progreſs, with the motives and intrigues of thoſe who have fomented it, and the conduct of adminiſtration from the commencement of the diſturbances to the preſent time. His refutation of the American pretenſions is conciſe and forcible: he inveighs with juſt indignation againſt the pretended patriots, by whoſe ſeditious arts the commotions have been abetted; vindicating in a ſatisfactory manner the procedure of government, and exhorting the nation to unanimity in the vigorous proſecution of the war, by which, for ſeveral reaſons that are clearly ſpecified, he ventures to predict, upon the moſt probable ground, a ſpeedy termination of the conteſt. C —Though this writer declares ſo ſtrongly againſt the uſe of argument, in our preſent ſituation with reſpect to America, he reaſons very well in ſome points, and throws out many ſenſible remarks. M.

A ſhort view of the hiſtory of the New-England colonies, with reſpect to their charters and conſtitution. By Iſrael Mauduit. Edit. 4 with additions [129.]. 2 s. *Wilkie.* —— The various articles of information which Mr Mauduit has collected into this pamphlet, are calculated to confirm the propoſition, that the colonies are inconteſtably ſubject to the authority of the Britiſh legiſlature. C.

The rights of G. Britain aſſerted againſt the claims of America, &c. Edit. 8. [26.] 2 s. *Cadell.* —— In an addition lately made to this elaborate production, the author clearly refutes Dr Price's repreſentation of the ſtate of the national debt, who has committed ſuch groſs and flagrant errors, in a variety of caſes, as are totally unjuſtifiable in any perſon who pretends to write for the information of the public. In particular it appears, that beſides other enormous miſtakes, amounting to ſeveral millions, Dr Price's account of the ſinking fund is erroneous in every article. C.

Natural Hiſtory, Medicine, Mathematics, &c.

Characteres generum plantarum quas in itinere ad inſulas maris Auſtralis collegerunt, deſcripſerunt, delinearunt, annis 1772—1775. J. R. Forſter, LL. D. Georgius Forſter. 1 l. 7 s. *White, Cadell,* and *Elmſly* —— The public now receives the firſt ſpecimen of the natural productions of thoſe remote countries in the South ſea, which our ſhips have of late repeatedly viſited. Dr Forſter and his ſon were ſent out with Capt. Cook, at the national expence, to collect and deſcribe the various objects of natural hiſtory which might be ſuppoſed to occur on a voyage through unknown ſeas. Immediately after their return they prepared the work before us. It contains ſeventy-five new *genera* of plants, which they have ſcientifically deſcribed, according to the method of Linnæus, being ſuch as will not rank under any known *genera* whoſe characters have been delineated by that celebrated botaniſt. — The whole work bears the marks of being executed with great care and fidelity; and the authors are juſtly entitled to the praiſe of having extended the knowledge of the vegetable productions of nature by their botanical reſearches. C.

On the American rebellion.

WHY beams the helmet o'er Britannia's brow?
Why bears her arm the long-neglected ſhield?
Why do her ſons with martial ardour glow,
And long the glitt'ring ſteel again to wield?

Have Gallia's lilies been in air diſplay'd,
And threat'n'd battle proud and dire alarms?
Has Auſtria brandiſh'd high her Noric blade,
Or has Iberia call'd her youth to arms?

No.—Peace her olive waves o'er Europe's lands,
No rival princes break Britannia's reſt;
'Tis falſe America's perfidious bands
Who aims her dagger at her parent's breaſt.

No generous war theſe mad enthuſiaſts wage,
Blood ſtains their ſteps, and Rapine marks their way;
With ceaſeleſs fury 'gainſt our iſle they rage,
And dream of empire and unbounded ſway.

Hence their vile ſlanders, hence their clam'rous lies,
Hence their wild boaſtings, of the patriot-claim,
With Freedom's name their dark deſigns diſguiſe,
They blow the ſimple vulgar into flame.

Hence baſe degradings of the iſle that rear'd
And nurs'd theſe vipers with her nobleſt blood,
Whoſe troops to aid their ſinking ſtates appear'd,
And ſav'd from Gallic ſwords this ſerpent brood.

Our chieftains hence as cowards they defame,
And with a tyrant's name our monarch brand,
Accuſe our nobles, and our councils blame,
Revile our ſoldiers, and accurſe our land.

Yet Europe's voice diſclaims theſe lying coaſts,
Europe to Britain her due honour pays,
Let Gallia vanquiſh'd in her nobleſt hoſts—
Let reſcu'd Luſitania ſpeak her praiſe.

Our land they threaten, ruin waits their own;
Where now the hand that wont to ſow the corn?
Th' induſtrious ruſtic is a ſoldier grown,
And in his arm the deadly weapon's borne.

No more glad harveſts deck their fertile grounds,
Nor Ceres there her golden tribute pays;
Now o'er their fields the brazen trumpet ſounds,
The gleamy falchion ſheds reflected rays.

Did martial pomp their ſimple ſouls allure,
The ſilken banner and the wavy mail?—
Know theſe, nor wounds, nor poverty can cure:
In death's black moment what will theſe avail?

Return, miſtaken men, in time return;
The gates of mercy yet are open'd wide:
O let your bleeding country ceaſe to mourn
The dreams of folly and the vaunts of pride.

W. W—s.

BOSTON IN DISTRESS.

WHile Pleaſure reigns unrival'd on this ſhore,
The ſtreets of Boſton ſtream with Britiſh gore;
While like fall'n Romans for new joys we ſigh,
Our friends drop breathleſs, or for mercy cry:
Perhaps the ſoldier, loſt to Pity's charms,
Now ſtabs the infant in the mother's arms;
Perhaps the huſband ſees his better part
Welt'ring in gore, and bleeding from the heart;
Perhaps the lover, plung'd in bitter woe,
Is torn from her whom moſt he loves below;
And ſees the life he values as his own
Yielded in pangs, or hears the dying groan:
Perhaps the ſon, O! agony of pain!
Sees, fatal ſight! his aged parent ſlain;
Perhaps whole families, together hurl'd,
Seek the dread confines of an unknown world.
O! ſcene of ſlaughter fiends alone enjoy,
Fiends who love death, and wait but to deſtroy.
Are widows tears, that never ceaſe to roll,
Are mothers pangs, that penetrate the ſoul,
Are ſhrieks of infants ſacrific'd to rage,
The horrid trophies of the preſent age?
Eternal Father! in thy mercy quell
The flames of faction, that ariſe from hell;
Pour into Britiſh hearts the balm of peace,
And bid, O bid, this cruel carnage ceaſe;
Like Iſaac's ſons let Britons meet again,
Nor be one brother by the other ſlain.

The APRIL MORNING: A Poem.

"SOft as the dew from heaven deſcends *,"
Has dropt the nightly ſhower,
With ductile earth it kindly blends,
And wakes the ſleeping flower.

The tree, the plant, the herb conſpire
Their gratitude to ſhew,
And proudly lift their branches higher,
Exulting as they grow.

The doubting ſun, behind the cloud,
Emits a fainter ray;
Till of his native radiance proud,
He burſts at once to day.

Now vegetative life is warm,
And ſprings at every pore;
While Nature wonders at the charm
That Winter had before:

Wonders that northern winds ſhould bind
While weſtern breezes warm;
But triumphs now—for heaven is kind,
And paſt the wintry ſtorm.

Then let the vegetable tribe,
With force emphatic preach:
While mortals chearfully imbibe
The doctrines that they teach.

For all that's great, and good, and wiſe,
Succeſſive ſeaſons prove:
—Then with each ſeaſon, let us riſe
In gratitude and love.

M.

* *Goldſmith.*

American Rebellion, and Highland Loyalty.

WHY ſhould our Col'nies madly run
To arms, by which they'll be undone?
Has there ſo little Britiſh blood been ſhed?—
O'er every ſea, o'er every land,
Britain hath made a glorious ſtand,
Whilſt right and juſtice have her valour ſped.

Nor is ſhe yet ſo fallen, to yield
The laurels of each well-fought field,
Her trade, her empire, her ſupreme command,
O'er col'nies rear'd with ſo much care,
With blood and treaſure bought ſo dear,
And not ſo much as make for all one ſtand.

Arous'd by honour, and by ſhame,
Arous'd by every valorous name,
By ſp'rits of Edward, Henry, William, Wolfe,
Her ſons will now aſſert her cauſe,
And vindicate her injur'd laws,
Putting th' important queſtion to the proof.

Shall Britain ſtill rule o'er the wave,
Or meanly crouch, and be a ſlave,
To haughty tribes her favour hath made great;
And now ſo proud and factious grown,
As in their madneſs to diſown
Their juſt ſubjection to the parent ſtate?

Whilſt mad Rebellion miſchief brings,
From evil good for ever ſprings.
The father fell a victim to the laws,
The ſon is loyal, wiſe, and brave,
And now acroſs th' Atlantic wave,
Leads his firm band t'aſſert Britannia's cauſe.

Will not our government go on,
In clemency, as they've begun,
As my prophetic mind tranſported bodes?
Will they not render every where,
The forfeit-lands to loyal heir?
'Twere truly generous to make little odds.

Rapt into future times, mine eyes
Behold thoſe ſuff'ring chieftains riſe,
Their ancient honours ſtill before their ſight;
With ſenſe of their own loſs, impreſt
With truth and honour in their breaſt,
No power of adverſe fate can cruſh them quite.

Too long the ſcreech-owl hath her ſtand
On goodlieſt caſtles of the land,
Whence little profit to the public ſprings.
Whilſt herds and flocks around him feed,
Far better hear the chieftain's reed
Reſound the praiſes of the beſt of Kings.

March 20. S. S——.

On the univerſal forwardneſs of the preſent military diſpoſition.

I'LL liſt for a ſoldier, ſays Robin to Sue,
T' avoid your eternal diſputes:
Aye, aye, cries the termagant, do, Robin, do,
I'll raiſe, the mean while, freſh recruits.

On the frequent Review of the Troops. Extemp.

REviews are gaudy ſhews—allow'd,
And gay folks croud about 'em,
Yet England ought not to be proud,
For ſhe does beſt without 'em.

Ten thouſand paltry fighting beaus
May chance to gain a battle;
But England buys the bloody cloaths,
And all the guns that rattle.

But, when completed all the plan,
And all the people murther'd,
Let caſuiſts tell us, if they can,
Is England's welfare further'd? M.

ALL-FOOL's DAY. A Poem.

GOddeſs of Folly, lend thy lyre
To harmonize the lay,
A very fooliſh Bard inſpire,
Who ſings of All-Fool's Day.

Firſt of the train, in livery gay,
Appears the Courtly Tool,
And does high honour to the day,
A Miniſterial Fool.

The flaming Patriot next we ſee,
Bred in the City-ſchool.
Half mad for Wilkes and Liberty,
And more than half—a Fool.

The deep Contractor now behold,
Arithmetic his rule,
Who ſells his voice for ſordid gold,
—Far more a Knave than Fool.

The Eaſtern Nabob, with his caſh,
His Country would enſlave;
He well deſerves the pointed laſh,
—An equal Fool and Knave.

The artful Lawyer courts the fee,
And dupes his ſimple Cull;
The Lawyer here the Knave we ſee;
The Client is the Fool.

Each Lady with her lofty plumes,
Beyond fair Reaſon's rules,
Shews that ſhe more than half preſumes
That all the Men are Fools.

One Moral let this Day impreſs;
Henceforth let Folly ceaſe:
—"For Wiſdom's ways are pleaſantneſs,
And all her paths are peace."

To the memory of Mr ADAM DICKSON, *Miniſter of Whittingham, Eaſt Lothian, who was ſeized with a fit of an apoplexy upon horſeback, of which he died* [164.] *By a Lady.*

IF mildeſt manners, and the firmeſt mind,
The tendereſt heart, and ſoundeſt judgement join'd,
Affection claim; O DICKSON! o'er thy bier
Each freind to real worth muſt ſhed a tear.
Thy inoffenſive wit, thy ſocial joy,
Learning, and ſenſe, may other pens employ;
And ſure they ought;—but to my weeping eyes
Thy gentler graces, ſofter virtues riſe.
Ah! now I view thee ſoothe, aſſiſt, and chear,
Thy flock, oppreſt with ſorrow, want, or care:
Now in domeſtic duties ſee thee bleſt,
(For kind affections warm'd thy gentle breaſt);
Now fix'd in wonder, this vaſt all explore;
Now rais'd to rapture, its Great Cauſe adore.
Oh! whither fly'ſt thou? gone! for ever gone!
Ye Friends of Virtue, his ſad fate bemoan.

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

TURKY.

"*Conſtantinople, Feb.* 3. A Tartar arrived here in ſeventeen days from Bagdad, who brought the agreeable news, that Spanackſchi Zadi, Muſtapha Pacha, by order of the Grand Seignior, and aſſiſted by the chiefs of the militia, had been acknowledged Pacha of Bagdad, and that Omar Pacha had at laſt ſubmitted; ſo that the Porte is again in poſſeſſion of an extenſive and rich province, the revenues of which amount to ſeveral millions of piaſtres, and of which the Porte has been deprived for forty years, by the ſucceſſors of Achmet making themſelves independent. The treaſures of Omar, which are confiſcated, are valued at 100,000 purſes."

GERMANY.

"*Francfort, March* 12. They write from Vienna, that the Empreſs-Queen has not only determined to reſtore to Poland all the countries which ſhe had occupied, exceeding what belonged to her by the treaty of ceſſion concluded at Peterſburg; but has likewiſe reſolved to reſtore to that republic all the revenues ſhe has raiſed in thoſe countries; in conſequence of which, ſhe has already ſent a large ſum to Warſaw, as part of thoſe revenues."

"*Vienna, Jan.* 30. The Empreſs-Queen, willing to give a proof of her tenderneſs of heart, has ordered, that no more perſons ſhall be put to torture; a practice which ſhocks humanity. It is alſo ſaid, that the puniſhment of death in moſt caſes will be changed to that of perpetual working at the fortifications."

UNITED PROVINCES.

"*Hague, Feb.* 20. The affair regarding the ceſſion of the Scotch brigade [xxxvii. 57.] is at laſt decided. The ſtates of Holland, after being aſſembled ſix weeks to deliberate about it, gave their conſent laſt Friday; theirs being the only one wanted. It was carried the ſame day into the aſſembly of the States-General, who are now ſeparated."

"*Hague, Feb.* 16. The States-General finding, that commiſſions were ſent from foreign countries for furnaces, ſtills, and other utenſils uſed for diſtilling ſpirits from corn, and imagining that this would tend to deprive this country of a very valuable branch of trade, have publiſhed a placart, which prohibits the exportation from hence of all kinds of utenſils uſed in the buſineſs of the diſtillery, under a penalty of 1000 ducats to any who ſhall be found concerned in favouring ſuch exportations. Their High Mightineſſes likewiſe forbid by the ſame placart to engage, for foreign ſervice, any of the workmen employed in the diſtillery; and if any ſhall be found to engage in eſtabliſhing ſuch diſtilleries in foreign countries, they ſhall forfeit all their rights and privileges as citizens, without a poſſibility of ever being reſtored to them."

"*Leyden, Jan.* 20. In conſequence of a premium of thirty ducats, offered by a citizen of this place to whoever ſhall moſt effectually try the experiment of appeaſing the waves which ſurround a ſhip in a ſtorm, by pouring oil into the ſea, the following letter has been received. [xxxvii. 688.] — "We left the Texel the 3d of November 1775, on board a merchant-ſhip, Capt. Jurrien Jurrenſon commander, and arrived the 14th in the evening on the coaſt of Jutland in Denmark. Our intention was to enter a determined port, but the captain thinking it ſcarce poſſible to make it, on account of the great quantity of ice, we put out to ſea to make another. The night following a great tempeſt aroſe, which continued till the next morning, and drove us towards the coaſt, where we found a road, and were near a port. This ſituation ſeemed to flatter our hopes; but the waves ran ſo high and ſtrong, that we had no command of the ſhip. The captain alarmed at our ſituation, and ſeeing no other way to prevent a ſhipwreck, gave orders for ſix barrels of oil, which he had on board, to be brought on the deck, and ordered them to be poured out ſlowly on each ſide of the ſhip; by which means the waves were by degrees abated, the ſhip began to anſwer her rudder, and we ſoon afterwards entered the port in ſafety."

FRANCE.

"*Paris, Jan.* 19. The fire at the palace [xxxvii. 48.] is entirely extinguiſhed, and workmen are now employed in digging the plate, jewels, and other valuables out of the ruins. The tradeſmen reclaim a large quantity, and the court of aids, which is entirely burnt, ſuſtains a loſs of 200,000 livres. — The King has ſent 1000 louis d'ors, and the Queen 200, to be diſtributed among ſuch merchants as have

have been the greateſt ſufferers. Many rich citizens, in conſequence of a letter from the firſt preſident, have contributed large ſums to aſſiſt thoſe families which have been the greateſt loſers by the above fire.—The loſs ſuſtained by the King is reckoned at two millions, and that of private perſons at a not much leſs ſum."

"*Paris, Jan.* 29. A letter from Caen gives the following account of earthquakes which were felt there on the 30th of December, at thirty-two minutes after ten in the morning. The ſhocks were preceded by a noiſe which reſembled the haſty driving of carriages. This noiſe laſted about two or three ſeconds, and was followed by three violent ſhocks of earthquakes, which all together laſted five or ſix ſeconds. Their direction was from the ſouth-weſt to the north-eaſt; and while they laſted, a noiſe was heard in every houſe, as if they were going to fall, and every body was very much alarmed.—The greateſt danger was to the ſouth-weſt. Several public edifices and other buildings were much damaged: a croſs of ſtone which was on the portal of the church of the Viſitation fell down; above 200 chimneys were thrown down, and almoſt every houſe has received ſome damage. The ſteeple of Cormelles, a pariſh at about half a league to the ſouth of this city, was thrown down.—They write from Ouſſieres, a pariſh in the ſame direction, that the ſhocks had ſplit ſome rocks in that neighbourhood. The earthquake was ſharply felt at the abbey of Fontenay, and at Trouarn, where they ſay ſome houſes were damaged.—The ſame day, about eleven in the morning, a fourth ſhock, but a very ſlight one, was felt; which did no damage."

"*From the iſle of Rhe, Feb.* 4. The following is an extract of a letter from St Martin en Rhé.—"Having heard that 2000 l. Sterling was ordered to be diſtributed among thoſe who had contributed to the ſaving of the Hanoverian troops who were wrecked on this iſland, I cannot help letting you know, that the grenadiers of the Royal Corſican regiment refuſed fifteen Louis d'ors which were offered them for their ſervices; ſaying, they were paid by their maſter, and did not deſire any reward for an act of humanity." This noble behaviour ought to be made public."—An account of this diſaſter was given in a letter, dated, St Martin's, in the Iſle of Rhé, Nov. 17. viz. "The Unity, late Neale, belonging to Sunderland, with troops from Stade for Gibraltar, ſprung a leak at ſea about four days ago in the bay of Biſcay, in company with ſeveral veſſels bound from Hamburg to Gibraltar with Hanoverian troops on board. Capt. Neale being apprehenſive ſhe would ſink, took to his boat, with his mates, and all the officers of the troops, except the quartermaſter; but they had hardly left the ſhip's ſide before the boat overſet, and every perſon periſhed. As there remained but ſix ſailors on board with the ſoldiers, and all ignorant of navigation, they run her on ſhore on this iſland."

ITALY.

"*Naples, Jan.* 9. Mount Veſuvius has at laſt, after threatening an eruption for ſome time, actually burſt an opening about half way up, from which the lava run at firſt towards Atrio del Cavallo, but ſince towards Otrajano. Several ſtrangers who were here are gone to ſee this ſight, which is the more agreeable, as the lava has hitherto run quietly along without damaging the country."

ENGLAND.

At a court of common council of the city of London, March 14. a motion was made by Mr Saxby, ſeconded by Mr Harford, and agreed to by the court, the Deputies Jones and Judd being the only diſſenting voices, That the thanks of the court be given to Dr Richard Price, for his juſt, impartial, and ſenſible remarks, in a pamphlet written by him, intitled, *Obſervations on the nature of civil liberty*, &c. [100, 26.]; and that the freedom of the city be preſented him in a gold box, value 50 l.

Mr Saxby then moved for an addreſs and petition to the King; which, after debate, was unanimouſly agreed to.

On the 22d, the Lord Mayor, ſeveral of the Aldermen, the Sheriffs, and ſome of the Common Council, waited upon his Majeſty at St James's, with the following addreſs and petition; which was read by the Recorder, and was next day publiſhed in the gazette.

"To the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council aſſembled.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London,

don, in Common Council aſſembled, beg leave to approach your throne, and to intreat your Majeſty's royal attention, whilſt, with the humility of dutiful ſubjects, we lay before your Majeſty what at preſent moſt immediately affects us in the ſpirit and tendency of the public meaſures now depending, and the anxiety we feel at the naked and expoſed ſtate in which this country will be left, by draining it of the national troops, as well as at the danger and diſgrace attending the late treaties for foreign mercenaries, whoſe latitude is ſuch as to provide the means of introducing a foreign army even into this realm.

We cannot, Sir, without horror, look forward to that diſmemberment of the empire, that increaſe of the national debt and of burthenſome taxes, that loſs of our moſt valuable reſources, thoſe diſtreſſes of our merchants and manufacturers, thoſe deficiencies of the revenue, that effuſion of the blood of our countrymen and brethren, that failure of public credit, and thoſe dreadful calamities and convulſions, which muſt follow a civil war ſo begun and purſued, whoſe extent no wiſdom can foreſee.

We humbly conceive, that no people can be bound to ſurrender their rights and liberties as a return for protection. The colonies have fought our battles with us; and in the laſt war they ſo far exceeded their abilities, that this nation thought it juſt and neceſſary to make them an annual compenſation; and even now, driven to open hoſtilities in their own defence, they are willing (their charters being inviolably ſecured) to continue to us all thoſe advantages of a regulated and excluſive commerce, to which we have long owed our opulence and proſperity: And we have every aſſurance which men in their ſituation can ſafely give, that, if aſked as freemen, they are willing to go farther, and to afford to the exhauſted ſtate of the revenue of this country ſuch reaſonable voluntary aid as their abilities permit; provided that their contributions are unalienably applied to relieve that diſtreſs, which is the only fair and politic foundation of requiring them; and that neither their aids, nor our own ſinking fund, ſhall be any longer perverted from a public benefit, and miſapplied to the purpoſe of corruption, inſtead of redeeming the debts of the nation, according to its firſt wiſe and juſt inſtitution.

Indulge, Moſt Gracious Sovereign, the humanity and benignity of your own royal diſpoſition, and our prayers will be granted. We implore the extenſion of your Majeſty's juſtice and mercy toward that continent, which, when arbiter of the terms of peace, it was your Majeſty's own determination to prefer to every other compenſation for all the expences of the laſt war. We humbly and earneſtly beſeech your Majeſty, that the moſt ſolemn, clear, diſtinct, and unambiguous ſpecification of thoſe juſt and honourable terms, which your Majeſty, with both houſes of parliament, means to grant to the colonies, may precede the dreadful operations of your armament. Every colour and ſuſpicion of injuſtice and oppreſſion will then be removed from the proceedings of the mother-country; and if thoſe juſt and honourable terms are not ſubmitted to, your Majeſty will undoubtedly be enabled to meet, what will then be rebellion, with the zealous hearts and hands of a determined, loyal, and united people.

Signed by order of court,

WILLIAM RIX."

To which addreſs and petition his Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following anſwer.

"I deplore, with the deepeſt concern, the miſeries which a great part of my ſubjects in North America have brought upon themſelves, by an unjuſtifiable reſiſtance to the conſtitutional authority of this kingdom; and I ſhall be ready and happy to alleviate thoſe miſeries, by acts of mercy and clemency, whenever that authority is eſtabliſhed, and the now exiſting rebellion is at an end.—To obtain theſe ſalutary purpoſes, I will invariably purſue the moſt proper and effectual means."

Sir John Fielding, attended by Juſtice Addington, and his own clerk, was brought to St James's privately, and carried into the Lord Steward's office; that, in caſe there ſhould be any riots, the rioters might be brought before him immediately.

Only three addreſſes, in approbation of coercive meaſures againſt the Americans, are this month to be added to our liſt [107.]—In the gazette of March 12. there is one from the provoſt, magiſtrates, and common council of the royal burgh of Wick, dated Wick, Dec. 11. 1775, and ſigned *James Sinclair Provoſt*; —in

— in the gazette of March 23. one from the magiſtrates, common council, burgeſſes, and inhabitants, of the town and burgh of Sanquhar, dated Sanquhar, Feb. 10. and ſigned *Robert Whighan, Provoſt*, by the dean of guild, three bailies, nine common-councilmen, the treaſurer, *John Thomſon, Miniſter*, the ſeſſion-clerk, and 59 others, in all 76;— and in the gazette of March 26. one from the provoſt, magiſtrates, and town-council of Forres, ſigned *James Grant, Provoſt*.

Sir Stephen Theodore Janſſen reſigned the chamberlainſhip of London, Feb. 6. (which he had held eleven years with the higheſt reputation), being no longer able to attend the duties of his office by reaſon of age and infirmities. On the 20th came on, at Guildhall, the election of a new chamberlain. The Aldermen Wilkes and Hopkins were the candidates; and the ſhew of hands being in favour of the former, he was declared duely elected. But a poll was demanded for Mr Hopkins, and was immediately begun. It was finally cloſed on Tueſday, Feb. 27. and came out thus

Ald. Hopkins 2887 } Maj. 177.
Ald. Wilkes 2710 }

When the election was declared, March 1. Mr Wilkes made a ſpeech to the livery, thanking his friends, and ſoliciting their votes on Midſummer day, when, by the conſtitution, there muſt be a new choice. "In the late election," ſaid he, "it was apparent, that adminiſtration ſtrained every nerve in favour of my opponent. Not a man among all the houſehold troops of an arbitrary court, not a clerk in any public office, who was not ordered to exert his whole ſtrength againſt me. The directors of the Bank too as readily aſſiſted a late brother-director, as they aſſiſted adminiſtration with the loan of upwards of eight millions. I call upon the Alderman to deny in explicit terms either of theſe aſſertions."

Mr Hopkins, in his ſpeech, ſaid, "I likewiſe pledge myſelf to ſtand alſo a candidate upon this huſtings, and hope my conduct will not only entitle me to the ſuffrages of my friends, but alſo of thoſe gentlemen who lately voted againſt me. I do declare, that during the courſe of the election, I never uſed any undue influence; and when I applied to the ſeveral clerks in the Bank for their ſuffrages, I never had a director of the Bank with me, for fear their preſence might influence a ſingle vote. One gentleman in that department told me he was engaged againſt me; I ſolicited him no further; nor ſhall I mention his name. I now tell you, I had the countenance of many gentlemen in the Bank-direction, and hope my conduct might ever claim the regard of any ſociety I ever did, or hereafter may belong to. As I am this year out of the Bank-direction, I ſolemnly declare I do not know any ſum of money that they might lend adminiſtration; but this I know, that they, nor any one gentleman, opened a *breakfaſting-houſe* for the entertainment of my friends."

At a court of Aldermen, March 14. Mr Hopkins reſigned his gown, as Alderman of Broadſtreet ward.

A man who was ſo imprudent, after the final cloſe of the poll, Feb. 27. as to cry, *The laſt dying ſpeech of Mr Wilkes*, in King-ſtreet, met with ſuch a diſcipline from the populace, who rolled him in the kennel, and beat him unmercifully, that he died as he was carrying to an hoſpital.

A royal proclamation was iſſued, March 22. for the encouragement of ſeamen to enter into the royal navy, by which, inſtead of the bounties of 40 and 20 s. formerly offered [49. 106.], able ſeamen are offered 3 l. and ordinary ſeamen 2 l. who ſhall voluntarily enter on or before the 30th of April.

More than 200 waggons of a new conſtruction were ſhipped from the tower, March 13. and ſent on board the tranſports in the river for America.

At a court of the rulers at Watermens hall, March 30. 500 men, being the quota demanded by the admiralty, were draughted off for the navy.

In conſequence of the offer made by the three regiments of foot-guards to ſerve in North America [49.], 1000 men were draughted off. Each ſoldier is furniſhed with two check-ſhirts for ſea-uſe; and three pair of ſoles and heel pieces for ſhoes, becauſe leather is very dear in America. They were reviewed by the King, on Wimbleton common, March 19. The officers and ſoldiers were dreſſed in the ſame uniforms; as 'tis ſaid, all the officers ſerving in America are to be dreſſed, becauſe the rifle-men take aim at officers. They were muſtered again at the ſame place, March 27. and immediately marched for

Portſmouth;

Portſmouth; having with them twenty field-pieces, and thirty baggage-waggons.

Solely from a motive of humanity, a gentleman gives the following advice to officers and ſoldiers going to America. "As the ſudden cold of that rigorous climate often affects perſons unaccuſtomed to it in a fatal or very ſevere manner, it is thought right to inform thoſe who ſhall be expoſed to ſuch dangers, that the beſt preſervative againſt the effects of ſuch ſudden cold is, to take a tea-ſpoonful of powder of bark in a glaſs of water in the morning."

Orders were given by Lord Townſhend, March 13. to the ordnance at Woolwich, for each of the ſoldiers draughted for America from the guards, to be furniſhed with 260 rounds of powder each man, which is 100 rounds more than ever was known to be given to any ſoldier in time of war. — The ſame day 300 of the matroſſes began their march from Woolwich, in four diviſions, for Portſmouth, in order to imbark for America.

"*London, March* 21. Major Debbage, who was appointed by the board of ordnance to go as Chief Engineer with the forces going to the aſſiſtance of Gov. Carleton at Quebec, has reſigned; and Major Dickſon is appointed by the board held on Saturday laſt, to go Chief Engineer in his room."

Richard Lord Viſcount Howe, Vice-Admiral of the Blue, who is to have the chief command of the fleet in America, took up his commiſſion on the 30th of March.

Gen. Burgoyne and Col. Phillips arrived from London at Portſmouth, March 31. to imbark in the Blonde frigate, Capt. Pownall, deſtined, 'tis ſaid, for Quebec.

"*London, March* 14. There are five perſons on board one of the men of war now going to America, who were taken priſoners on board one of their privateers, but are ordered to be ſent back again, one captain, two lieutenants, a maſter, and a maſter's mate.

On the 25th of March the royal aſſent was given by commiſſion to

An act to enable his Majeſty to make leaſes, copies, and grants, of offices, lands, and hereditaments, parcel of the duchy of Cornwall, or annexed to the ſame; and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.

An act to continue an act made in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, intitled, "An act to amend, and render more effectual in his Majeſty's dominions in America, an act paſſed in the preſent ſeſſion of parliament, intitled, An act for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters;" and for extending the proviſions of the ſaid act to his Majeſty's marine forces in America.

An act for defraying the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia, in that part of Great Britain called England, *for one year, beginning the 25th day of March* 1776.

An act for making perpetual ſo much of an act 8° *Geo. III. intitled, "An act to continue and amend an act* 5° *Geo. III.* for importation of ſalted beef, pork, bacon, and butter, from Ireland, for a limited time; *and for allowing the importation of ſalted beef, pork, bacon, and butter, from the Britiſh dominions in America, for a limited time,*" as relates to the importation of ſalted beef, pork, bacon, and butter, from Ireland; *and alſo another act* 5° *Geo. III. "to permit the free importation of cattle from Ireland."*

An act for rectifying miſtakes in the names of ſeveral of the commiſſioners appointed by an act made in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, to put in execution an act made in the ſame ſeſſion, intitled. "An act for granting an aid to his Majeſty, by a land-tax, to be raiſed in Great Britain, for the ſervice of the year 1775;" *and for appointing other commiſſioners, together with thoſe named in the firſt mentioned act, to put in execution an act of this ſeſſion of parliament, for granting an aid to his Majeſty, by a land-tax, to be raiſed in Great Britain, for the ſervice of the year* 1776.

An act to continue, for a further time, an act 7° *Geo. III. intitled, "An act to diſcontinue, for a limited time, the duties payable upon the importation of tallow, hogs-lard, and greaſe."*

An act for enlarging the term of letters-patent, granted by his preſent Majeſty, to Eliſabeth Taylor, of the town of Southampton, widow, for the ſole uſe and exerciſe of certain engines, tools, inſtruments, and other apparatus, for making blocks, ſheaves, and pins, uſed in the rigging of ſhips.

An act for the better ſecuring a fund belonging to certain perſons of the theatre-royal in Drury-lane, applicable to charitable uſes; and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.

An act for enlarging the term and powers granted by three acts of parliament, for lay-

ing a duty of two pennies Scots upon every pint of ale and beer brewed and vended within the town of Dundee, and the liberties and ſuburbs thereof, for the purpoſes in the ſaid acts mentioned.

Ten bills for repairing roads, employing poor, building a bridge acroſs the Severn, and amending an act 3° Geo. III. for making navigable the river Stroudwater, none of which relate to Scotland, and thirty-three private bills.

The long conteſted cauſe, Mr Rafael, an Armenian merchant, late of the province of Owd in the Eaſt Indies, plaintiff, and Harry Vereliſt, Eſq; late Governor of Bengal, defendant, [xxxvii. 159.], is decided. — The action was brought for the defendant's aſſaulting and impriſoning the plaintiff in the Eaſt Indies. Upon the trial at Guildhall in the laſt ſittings after laſt term, before the Lord Chief Juſtice De Grey, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff; but as objections were raiſed by the counſel for the defendant, that in point of law (under the particular circumſtances of the caſe) the action would not lie in our courts of law at Weſtminſter againſt the defendant, the jury found a ſpecial verdict, reſerving the point of law for the determination of the court of common pleas; and in caſe the court ſhould be of opinion, that the action was maintainable, they then gave the plaintiff 4000 l. damages. The caſe was very ably argued, Feb. 9. in the court of common pleas, by Mr Serjeant Glynn for the plaintiff, and Mr Serjeant Adair on the part of the defendant; and the judges delivered their opinions Feb. 12. in which they were unanimous, that the action was well ſuſtained; and of courſe decreed the defendant in the 4000 l. damages, and coſts of ſuit.

"*London, Feb.* 9. We are aſſured from Paris, that a ſailor, named *Jean Bordeu*, has lately arrived at Marſeilles, acroſs the African continent, from Madagaſcar, who was ſhipwrecked on that iſland in the year 1767, and who confirms the account given by M. Commerſon, of a nation of dwarfs inhabiting the high mountains in the interior parts of that country. This ſpecies of mankind, which ſeem to be the intermediate and almoſt imperceptible link that connects the human race with quadrupeds, in the ſcale of beings, are not above three feet high, but poſſeſs uncommon ſtrength of body, and great quickneſs of parts."

"*London, March* 12. On Monday his Majeſty's ſhip Reſolution, Capt. Cooke [xxxvii. 457. 618.], being thoroughly repaired, was brought out of Deptford dock; when the Diſcovery, Capt. Clark, was towed into dock, to be repaired, and fitted out for ſea. Theſe ſhips are to go on new diſcoveries to the South ſeas."

"*London, March* 14. Mr Bruce, lately returned from Abyſſinia, has received from the King five thouſand guineas for his drawings, reſerving the uſe of them for his work, which we underſtand he has diſpoſed of for two thouſand guineas more." [xxxvii. 510.]

At a court of the proprietors of Eaſt-India ſtock, March 20. the uſual accounts of profit and loſs, and of the debts of the company in England, were read; from which it appeared, that on the 1ſt of March 1776 the debt due to government was reduced from 1,400,000 l. to 420,000 l. and that the company was otherwiſe in a good ſituation.

At the aſſizes at Saliſbury, March 12. General Smith and Mr Hollis, the late ſitting members for Hindon, were found guilty of bribery at the late election for that borough. Meſſ. Calthorp and Beckford were acquitted. This proſecution was carried on by the attorney-general, by order of the Houſe of Commons.

On the 20th of March, Thomas Aikney and Eliſabeth Boardingham, found guilty at York aſſizes of the murder of John Boardingham, huſband of the latter, were conveyed from York caſtle, and executed at Tyburn, near that city. — On their trials it appeared, that Aikney had cohabited with her during her huſband's confinement in York caſtle, for ſmuggling; that, ſoon after his releaſe, and return to Flamborough, ſhe went off, with Aikney, into Lincolnſhire, where they continued three months: That, previous to their going off, ſhe had frequently urged Aikney to murder her huſband; but that he, to avoid yielding to her intreaties, perſuaded her to elope: That, notwithſtanding ſhe was kindly received on her return home, ſhe ſeemed inflexibly bent on her huſband's deſtruction, and renewed her ſolicitations that Aikney would effect it. He, at length, agreed to accompliſh the horrid deſign; for which purpoſe, ſhe promiſed to let him into the houſe in the night time: That, eight days after her return, Feb. 13. about eleven at night, ſhe awakened

kened her husband, by acquainting him that she heard a noise at the door; on which the unfortunate man, having no suspicion of the dreadful consequences that ensued, put on his coat and waistcoat, and went down stairs, where Aikney, lying in wait for his coming, rushed upon, and stabbed him, first in the thigh, and afterwards on the left side, leaving the knife in the wound. Boardingham made to the street, and cried out, Murder! in the mean time Aikney escaped. A neighbour came to his assistance, and found him in a situation almost too shocking to be described; in one hand was the bloody knife, just drawn out of the wound, and with the other he was supporting his bowels that were falling from his body. He languished till the following day, when he expired in great agonies. The knife with which this horrid murder was perpetated, was produced in court, and proved to be Aikney's; who, on being asked if he had any thing to advance in his defence, acknowledged the truth of the testimony of the witnesses, and received his sentence with composure and resignation. It seemed to afford him some degree of satisfaction, that Elisabeth Boardingham was to share the same ignominious condemnation with him, as the primary cause of his committing this horrid crime.

At pronouncing sentence the judge spoke thus.

"Elisabeth Boardingham, tho' your name stands second in the indictment, yet, as the law has distinguished the offence you have been guilty of with more particular disgrace than ordinary, it is upon you that I shall first pass sentence, which from the nature of the offence deserves such punishment. You have been found to abate your affections from your husband, and transfer them from him to another man, which inspired you to commit all sorts of wickedness; and I see it manifestly appears from the evidence that has been given, that you instigated it into the breast of the other prisoner to commit the horrid crime of which he is found guilty; and that you wished the destruction of that husband which you was bound in duty, both by the law of God and man, to have cherished, and who ought to have had every comfort administered by you. The law of man, consistent with that of the gospel, has determined, that there is a submission due from the wife to her husband; and a degree of subordination the husband has over the wife, therefore constitutes a degree of allegiance from the wife to her husband, as her head, which if she transgresses, is called by the law a small degree of treason. For this offence, and in order to deter women from breaking their marriage-vows, (as from the evidence we have heard given, you have done), the law has stamped a punishment full of ignominy upon such offenders. The sentence which the law obliges me to pass upon you is, That you Elisabeth Boardingham shall be led from this to the gaol from whence you came, and from thence, upon Wednesday next, you shall be drawn upon a hurdle to the place of execution, and there you are to be burnt with fire till you are dead, and your body consumed to ashes. There is nevertheless such a spirit of lenity in the common law of this country, though this is the sentence you have received, and, for my own part, do not believe that sentence could ever be more properly executed in the strict letter thereof than upon you, however severe the punishment is, that you, who have been found guilty of a crime of the greatest magnitude, are condemned to undergo, the law has allowed some mitigation: You are first to be strangled at a stake, and then to be burnt with fire. You have reason to admire the excellency of that constitution by which you have been tried and found guilty.

As to you, Thomas Aikney, though you are in that unfortunate situation you have brought yourself into, I am really persuaded, and inclined to believe, that you would have avoided, if in your power, carrying your criminality to this extent; and that it was the woman that urged and pushed you on to commit this horrid crime of murder. However, you yourself must be sensible how extremely necessary it is to receive punishment for this offence. From your behaviour, so barbarous and cruel towards the unfortunate deceased, you can expect no mercy in this verdict. Both of you will reconcile yourselves to suffer death, and prepare to appear at that tribunal, which you and all of us must appear before. The judgement that I pass upon you, is, That you, Thomas Aikney, shall be conveyed from this to the place from whence you came, and upon Wednesday next be taken to the place of execution, and there be hung by the neck till you are

dead: and may God Almighty have mercy upon your ſoul. And, beſides your ſuffering death, there is a circumſtance which the law has thought proper particularly to mark out the offence of murder with, to attend you after you are dead; that is, that your body ſhall be diſſected and anatomized."

At the place of execution Aikney behaved penitently, acknowledging the juſtice of his ſentence; but Eliſabeth Boardingham did not diſcover the leaſt ſigns of contrition, behaving at her trial, and after ſhe had received ſentence, with a degree of boldneſs and unconcern, that ſhock'd all who ſaw her. At the place of execution, being aſked, If ſhe had not, at ſundry times, ſolicited Aikney to murder her huſband? ſhe poſitively denied it; and on Aikney's being aſked, If ſhe had not done ſo? he affirmed, that ſhe had repeatedly importuned him: but on their parting, one to be carried to the gallows, the other to the ſtake, they ſhook hands, and ſaluted each other. She told the clergyman who attended on her, that ſhe liked Aikney, and wiſhed to be buried in the ſame grave with him. — Aikney was born at Thwing upon the Wolds, and was upwards of forty years of age. Eliſabeth Boardingham was born at Flamborough, a ſtout well-looking woman, aged 34, and has left five children.

"*London, March* 29. Yeſterday a driver of a hackney-coach was brought before the Lord Mayor at Guildhall by two cuſtomhouſe-officers, charged with having two dead bodies in his coach. They ſaid, that about four o'clock yeſterday morning, as they were going over London bridge, they obſerved a coach driving very precipitately, which gave them a ſuſpicion that ſome run goods were concealed therein; and on calling to the coachman to ſtop, he drove the faſter; on which one of them preſenting a piſtol, and threatening to fire at him, two men jumped out, and ran away, and the coach ſtopped. The officers proceeded to examine it for their ſuppoſed prize; but, to their great aſtoniſhment, they found the bodies of an elderly man and woman, quite naked, with each a rope tied round their neck, put into two ſeparate ſacks; there were three bruiſes about the body of the man; and neither of them had been dead a long time. They delivered the coachman into the care of a watchman and conſtable, who ſecured him in the Poultry-compter, and took proper care of the bodies till he was brought before his Lordſhip. The driver in his defence ſaid, he drove the above coach for another perſon; that two men called a coach in Cornhill, whom he took up, and was ordered to drive to Shore-ditch; where two other men came from behind ſome carts, and, as he thought, put two large parcels in at the coach-windows, when they immediately diſappeared, and the perſons in the coach ordered him to drive to St Thomas's hoſpital. He added, he did not know the parties, having never ſeen them before; and that he had loſt his fare by their running away. He was diſcharged, and ordered to drive the bodies, which were then in his coach in Guildhall-yard, to the officers belonging to Shore-ditch pariſh, that they may inquire into the matter."

"*London, March* 30. Yeſterday morning a cart full of ſacks was ſtopped in Tottenham-court road by ſome revenue-officers, on ſuſpicion of having in it ſmuggled goods. On examining the ſacks, they were found to contain nothing but dead bodies, except ſome trifling things put in the mouths of the ſacks, by way of cover. A mob gathering, ſome of the neighbours complained that they had been ſome time greatly incommoded with a very diſagreeable ſmell like that of putrefied bodies. On this, the mob ſet about ſearching the neighbourhood; and, in Black-horſe yard, near Hanway-yard, found, in two ſtables, which they broke open, upwards of a hundred dead bodies of men, women, and children, ſome of which appeared to be but newly dead, and others to have been ſo ſome time; particularly the body of a fine girl, apparently about eight years old, which had been opened, and did not ſeem to have been dead above three or four days. In one of the ſtables was a large veſſel or copper, ſeveral feet deep, which was partly filled with different limbs and pieces of human bodies."

"*Saliſbury, March* 25. We hear from Trowbridge, that on Saturday ſe'nnight one Mary Jones was delivered by Mr Palmer, ſurgeon, of that place, of two female children, both joined together from the neck to the bottom of the belly. They were both perfect as diſtinct children, and were alive when born, but are ſince dead. The mother is quite recovered."

A gentleman lately deceaſed has left

to

to the Univerſity of Oxford 160 l. *per annum*, to be given to a perſon who ſhall preach eight ſermons in the courſe of the year, againſt diſſenters or heretics. The preacher is not to receive the money till he has delivered a copy of the ſermons to each head of houſes. No perſon can be appointed twice, nor any perſon who is not at leaſt A. M. of either of the Engliſh univerſities, Oxford or Cambridge.

"*London, March* 23. Letters from Verſailles adviſe, that the Count d'Eſpie has had the honour to preſent to his Majeſty, and his two brothers, a work, intitled, *The method to render all ſorts of edifices incombuſtible.*"

IRELAND. [xxxvii. 731.]

On the 27th of October, Mr Yelverton, in the Houſe of Commons, obſerved, that by two expreſs acts of parliament, and the pledge of the royal promiſe, Ireland was always to have 11,000 effective men in it for its defence: rumour had reported, that many of thoſe men were imbarked for America, and that five more regiments were ordered to imbark: This he thought expoſed this kingdom greatly; and to arrive at a proper knowledge of the fact, he moved for a return of the regiments imbarked for foreign ſervice from this kingdom ſince the 1ſt of April laſt, with the number of men in each, and the dates of their imbarkation; alſo a return of all ſuch regiments as had arrived here, and been put on this eſtabliſhment, ſince the 1ſt of laſt April: which were carried. He then begged Sir John Blaquiere would eaſe the fears of the people, by informing the Houſe if any new imbarkation was intended.

Sir John Blaquiere replied, he would always readily give every information to the Houſe which was in his power to impart. He ſaid, that five regiments were to imbark on the 1ſt of next December; but they were to be replaced here by as many others, who were to come here in the very ſhips which were appointed to tranſport the others to America.

On the 28th, Mr Barry Barry took notice of a report, that Papiſts were to be recruited to fill the regiments going to America.—Col. Brown replied, That he ſhould always think it were better to export Papiſts than Proteſtants: for his part, he did not much trouble himſelf about articles of religion, but thought Papiſts the fitteſt to be ſent abroad, that we might be defended at home by Proteſtants.—Mr Barry Barry anſwered, That if Papiſts were to be trained as ſoldiers, when they returned back again they would become more dangerous;—that it was contrary to our laws to arm Papiſts, as they were not permitted to bear arms.—Maj. Boyle Roche replied, he thought himſelf particularly obliged to ſpeak, as he had been on the late recruiting ſervice [459.]; that his inſtructions were, to recruit Proteſtants, and he would ſhew his inſtructions to the Houſe whenever called on: but he muſt obſerve, in the late war, ſeveral recruits were raiſed in Cork, and other parts of Munſter, in the year 1757, without any ſcrupulous examination in reſpect to their religion; that a great number of Papiſts were raiſed, and went to America; and he called on every military gentleman in the Houſe who had been on that ſervice, to declare, whether any men behaved better; and although they fought againſt Papiſts (the French), yet their religion did not influence them to deſert, but they did their duty, and were as amenable to diſcipline as any men in the army.

Sir John Blaquiere preſented to the Commons, Nov. 3. a meſſage from the Lord Lieutenant, ſignifying, that "he had his Majeſty's commands to acquaint the Houſe, that as the preſent exigencies of affairs required ſending an additional number of troops to America, he had the firmeſt reliance on the loyalty of his faithful Commons of Ireland, to admit his ſending abroad a number of the troops on this eſtabliſhment, not exceeding 4000 men; which ſhall no longer continue a charge on this kingdom, but be immediately, on their leaving the ſame, in the pay of G. Britain.—And to ſhew his Majeſty's gracious regard for the ſafety and defence of this kingdom, if the parliament ſhall deſire it, he will replace the ſaid 4000 men with an equal number of foreign Proteſtants (ſubjects of the Prince of Brunſwick and the Prince of Heſſe-Caſſel) to be continued here, 'in the pay of G. Britain,' as ſoon as his Majeſty ſhall be enabled to ſend them, by his parliament of Ireland."

Sir John Blaquiere moved, That the Houſe do, on Saturday next, reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole Houſe, to take his Excellency's meſſage into conſideration.

Mr Ogle moved, That it be an inſtruction to the ſaid committee, to conſider

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on the beſt method to be taken for the defence of this kingdom; which was carried without any oppoſition.

A motion was made in the Houſe of Commons, Nov. 25. That 4000 troops out of the 12,000 voted to remain in this kingdom as a ſecurity, ſhould be ſpared for his Majeſty's ſervice abroad, provided that they ſhould be no charge to them after quitting the kingdom. On the queſtion being put, there were for the motion 121; againſt it 76. Majority 45.

The committee of the whole Houſe ſat till half paſt eleven, Nov. 27. on the queſtion for admitting 4000 Heſſian and Brunſwick troops. At length the committee divided; Ayes for admitting the troops 68, Noes 106: Majority againſt the foreign troops 38.

A motion was made in the Houſe of Commons, Nov. 14. "That the annual penſion of 1000 l. granted to Jeremiah Dyſon, Eſq; [xxxiv. 3.], his three ſons, or the ſurvivor of them, ought to be provided for?" The patriots gave their negative to this motion; but on a diviſion there appeared, For continuing the penſion 94; Againſt it 70.

In the Houſe of Commons, Dec. 15. Sir Lucius O'Brien moved for an addreſs, That his Majeſty would give to the Vice-Treaſurers 10,500 l. a-year, clear of all expences of executing the office, in lieu of fees, which ſhall then be carried to the credit of the nation. — This motion was defended by Sir Lucius O'Brien and Mr Langriſhe; and was oppoſed by Mr Lowther, Mr Grattan, and Mr Barry Barry, who propoſed to amend, by ſtriking out the words, "clear of all expences of executing the office." The queſtion was put, Whether thoſe words ſhould ſtand part of the reſolution? and carried, Ayes, 84, Noes, 47.—The main queſtion was then put, and carried, Ayes, 85, Noes, 45.

Mr Solicitor-General then moved for an addreſs to allow the Clerk of the Pells 3500 l. a-year on the ſame terms. This was ſupported by Mr Beresford, and Mr Provoſt, and oppoſed by Mr Dillon, Capt. Wilſon, Mr Burgh, and Mr Barry, who propoſed to add, after the words, "expences of executing the office," theſe words, "provided they do not exceed the yearly ſum of 260 l." This amendment paſſed in the negative, and then the reſolution was carried.

As ſoon as the queſtion on the Vice-Treaſurer's petition was carried, about thirty of the minority-members got up, and went out of the Houſe in a body.

On Wedneſday, Dec. 20. Mr Malone preſented the following five money-bills returned from England, viz. 1. A bill for granting to his Majeſty an additional duty on beer, ale, ſtrong waters, wine, tobacco, &c.; 2. A bill for granting to his Majeſty ſeveral duties upon vellum, parchment, and paper; 3. A bill for granting to his Majeſty the ſeveral loan-duties; 4. A bill for granting annuities to ſuch perſons as ſhall voluntarily ſubſcribe towards raiſing the ſum of 175,000 l.; and, 5. A bill for granting to his Majeſty an additional duty upon the ſeveral goods and merchandiſes therein mentioned (on corn, meal, and flour imported.) — Theſe bills were ſeverally read, and ordered to receive a ſecond reading the next day.—Dr Clement moved for a committee to compare the bills returned with the tranſmiſſes, and report any and what alterations have been made; which was appointed accordingly.

On Thurſday, the 21ſt, the bill to grant the old and new additional duties, was read a ſecond time.—On the queſtion being put, That the bill be committed? Dr Clement reported from the committee of compariſon, That this money-bill had been altered in England, by leaving out the two clauſes relative to the 4000 troops allowed to be ſent abroad, according to his Excellency's meſſage; and the queſtion paſſed in the negative.

Mr Malone moved, That this bill be rejected? which was carried nem. con.

Mr Ogle then moved, That the bill be burnt before the door of the Parliament-Houſe, by the hands of the common hangman, and that the Sheriffs of Dublin be ordered to ſee it done. — Mr Malone replied, The bill was returned under the great ſeal of England, and it would be a great indignity to it. — Mr Robert French was againſt the motion: He could wiſh, he ſaid, the Houſe would act with firmneſs, but it ſhould alſo regard its own dignity. — Mr Ogle anſwered, The great ſeal would help to burn it; and he never ſhould regard the great ſeal, when it was affixed to an affront to the Houſe. — Mr Solicitor-General ſaid, He did not imagine any affront was intended by the alteration. — Mr Ogle replied, It was a great affront to refuſe what the benevolence of Parliament had granted in compliance with a requeſt of his Majeſty.

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It was an affront to a Rt Hon. Gentleman, (Sir John Blaquiere); and it was offered by Mr Rigby [13.], in revenge for what was ſaid by the Rt Hon. Gentleman againſt him, in urging in the Britiſh parliament, that it could tax Ireland; and in this caſe he muſt bear teſtimony, and give his praiſe to the real candor and honeſt zeal of the Rt Hon. Gentleman. He then withdrew his motion.

Mr Malone then preſented new heads of a bill in the room of that which was rejected; which were read, and committed for that afternoon.

The ſtamp-bill was then read a ſecond time, and rejected nem. con. on Dr Clement's reporting theſe words, "and ſuch commiſſioners and inferior officers as ſhall be appointed by the Lord Lieutenant," had been added in England. — Another bill was immediately preſented in its room.

"*Whitehaven, Dec.* 28. The money-bill framed by the Houſe of Commons in Ireland, having been altered in England, was, on its return, unanimouſly rejected; by which there is no law to collect what is called the additional duties on rum, tobacco, and other goods imported into Ireland. In conſequence whereof, ſeveral gentlemen came here from Dublin, &c. and have purchaſed large quantities of tobacco; which were ſhipped yeſterday, and the veſſels ſailed in the evening-tide, in hopes of reaching Ireland to ſave the ſaid duties, and before the new bill, formed immediately on rejecting the one before ſent over, could arrive, to receive the aſſent in Ireland. This is ſimilar to what happened in December 1771."

"*London, Jan.* 12. When the regiments now in Ireland under imbarking orders for America ſhall have quitted that kingdom, the whole military force in it will conſiſt of nine regiments of horſe and dragoons, amounting to 1367 men, and eleven regiments of foot, of 3634 men, forming a body of about 5000; which is 3000 men leſs than has been ſtationed in that country at any period ſince the Revolution, or, if we remember right, ſince the reign of Q. Eliſabeth; for there was a ſtanding army there long before any was eſtabliſhed in this kingdom."

"*Dublin, Jan.* 1. On the 28th ult. the Lord Lieutenant ſignified his Majeſty's pleaſure, that from the ſaid 28th of December, and during the continuance of the rebellion now ſubſiſting in North America, every perſon who ſhall inliſt as a ſoldier in any of his Majeſty's marching regiments of foot, ſhall be intitled to his diſcharge at the end of three years, or at the end of the ſaid rebellion, at the option of his Majeſty."

About the ſame time his Excellency publiſhed a promiſe of his Majeſty's pardon to ſuch deſerters as ſhould ſurrender themſelves before the 1ſt of March.

"*London, Jan.* 15. We hear from Dublin, that orders are received from Lord Barrington's office, to raiſe a regiment of foot in that kingdom, of Roman-Catholics, officered by Proteſtants, to be commanded by Col. William Dalrymple from the 14th regiment of foot. They are chiefly to be raiſed in the counties of Wexford, Waterford, and Kilkenny."

By a proclamation iſſued by the Lord Lieutenant and Council, dated Feb. 3. an imbargo for an unlimited time was laid on all ſhips laden with proviſions; which however does not extend to ſhips taking ſalted beef, pork, bacon, and butter, into G. Britain, purſuant to the liberty granted by an act paſſed laſt ſeſſion in the Britiſh parliament; nor to any ſhips carrying proviſions to any part of the Britiſh dominions, except the thirteen colonies now in rebellion; nor to ſhips retained or employed in his Majeſty's ſervice, or laden with proviſions for the uſe of his Majeſty's fleets, armies, or garriſons, or the inhabitants of any place garriſoned or poſſeſſed by any of his Majeſty's troops, provided that bond be given at the cuſtomhouſe for the due delivery of the cargoes.

In the Houſe of Commons, Feb. 8. Mr Robert French took notice of a proclamation iſſued by the privy council the Saturday preceding, in conſequence of an order of the privy council of G. Britain, laying an imbargo on the exportation of all kinds of proviſion from Ireland, except to Britain, &c. which he ſaid was a great hurt to commerce, and was an aſſuming of a power by the Britiſh privy council to ſuſpend the laws of this kingdom.

Mr Redmond Morres ſpoke to the ſame effect.

Sir John Blaquiere obſerved, that this imbargo was no novelty, and was juſtified by the neceſſity of taking care that G. Britain ſhould benefit of the produce of the country, rather than ſtrangers.

Mr Buſhe ſaid, the circumſtances attending

tending that imbargo made it a novelty; for when a like imbargo was laid, it had ſome apologies: It was laid during a receſs of parliament, and in a time of ſcarcity, when even a famine was threatened; whereas this is in a time of great plenty, when the parliament is ſitting, and is equally againſt both the conſtitution and the commerce of this kingdom. — He thought the beſt mode of taking notice of this, would be by ordering the grand committee of trade to ſit next day.

Sir John Blaquiere replied, the gentleman was miſtaken in the fact; for the imbargo he mentioned was laid on the 26th of November 1767, and appealed to the Journals of the Houſe that the Parliament was then ſitting.

Mr Robert French inſiſted, that nothing but abſolute neceſſity could juſtify the breach of the conſtitution; and was of opinion it ought not to be referred to the committee of trade, but was worthy the conſideration of the committee of the whole Houſe.

Mr Buſhe declared, it was uſeleſs for the parliament to meet, ſit, and vote, when its moſt uſeful acts could be ſuperſeded by the *Fiat* of a privy council. The act paſſed laſt ſeſſions for granting a bounty on the exportation of corn, was rendered of no effect by this imbargo, to the great hurt of commerce, as well as of the conſtitution; for ſeveral merchants, under the faith of that act, had made large contracts, and bought great quantities of corn to fulfil them; but now were prevented ſending it abroad; and it muſt abſolutely periſh, as the act againſt regrating hindered them from ſelling it in open market, or private ſale.

Mr Dillon was of the ſame opinion; — as was alſo Mr Ogle, who ſaid, he had been induced to join in an addreſs of thanks for the ſaid act to his Excellency, which was modeſtly accepted; but, now the act was repealed by the proclamation, he hoped he ſhould have his part of the thanks returned to him. — Mr French moved, that the Houſe would take this proclamation into conſideration on Monday ſe'nnight, and that the Houſe ſhould be called over on Saturday ſe'nnight, both from the above date; and Mr Barry moved, that the Speaker ſhould ſend circular letters, ordering the attendance of the members. All which were carried with but one diſſenting voice, viz. Col. Browne.

On Monday, Feb. 19. Mr Barry ſaid, he had heard, the imbargo on the corn was about to be taken off; and Sir John Blaquiere replied, a proclamation would immediately iſſue for that purpoſe.

Mr Gardiner ſaid, his objection to the proclamation was not ſo much on the evil it would produce, as the wound it gave to the conſtitution. Mr George Ogle was of the ſame opinion; and added, ſince no merchant had had ſpirit enough to conteſt the legality of it, he pledged himſelf to the Houſe, and to his country, that he would; and that the next day he would ſhip ſome beef for France, and, if it was ſtopped, would try the iſſue.

Ordered, on the motion of Sir William Oſborne, that his Exceilency ſhould be addreſſed, that the two proclamations, with the King's letters on which they were founded, be laid before the Houſe.

"*Dublin, Feb.* 27. Yeſterday George Ogle, Eſq; purſuant to his promiſe in the Houſe of Commons, paſſed an entry at the cuſtomhouſe for 300 barrels of beef, to be ſhipped forthwith on a veſſel now in the river, bound for Bourdeaux. This gentleman is determined, by the above act, to bring the legality of the late imbargo to a legal determination."

SCOTLAND.

On the death of Gen. Scott [xxxvii. 695.] ſeveral candidates appeared to ſucceed him as repreſentative in parliament for the county of Fife; which however were at laſt reduced to two, viz. James Townſhend Oſwald, Eſq; of Dunikier, and John Henderſon, Eſq; Advocate, eldeſt ſon of Sir Robert Henderſon of Fordell. The election came on, Jan. 24. at Cupar. Sir John Anſtruther, in the intereſt of Mr Henderſon, was choſen preſes, and Mr Horſeburgh clerk. At this time Mr Henderſon had a majority, but upon putting ſome oaths, the numbers were reduced to an equality. A new claimant then appeared, who was in Mr Oſwald's intereſt. It was objected, That his right was not a proper wadſet, and therefore did not give him a qualification. Counſel were heard, and the queſtion put, Admit, or Not? As the preſes was in Mr Henderſon's intereſt, it was expected, the queſtion would paſs in the negative; but two of Mr Henderſon's friends were *Non liquet*; ſo the claimant was admitted; which made a majority for Mr Oſwald; and he was returned member.

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A petition for John Henderſon younger of Fordell, againſt Capt. Dalrymple, the gentleman obiected to, was given in to the court of ſeſſion, praying the court to find, That the freeholders did wrong in admitting him, and to ordain his name to be expunged from the roll. Two objections were made to the Captain's qualification: 1. As to the nature of the right, That it was not a proper wadſet; 2. That, from an informality, his ſeiſin was null. There were eleven judges preſent; of whom ſome thought the right did confer a qualification, but that the ſeiſin was null; others, that the ſeiſin was good, but that the right did not confer a qualification. On this the Captain's counſel moved, That a vote ſhould be put upon each of the two objections. This was oppoſed by the counſel on the other ſide; but was agreed to by the court, only two of the eleven judges being againſt it. The queſtion was then put: "Suſtain, or Repel, the objections to the reſpondent's ſeiſin?" and it carried, "Repel," ſix to four. Then the ſecond queſtion, "Is the reſpondent's right a proper wadſet, affording a freehold qualification?" being put, five were for, and five againſt ſuſtaining the qualification; on which Lord Auchinleck, then in the chair, gave the caſting vote for ſuſtaining the qualification. So judgement was given in favour of the Captain, March 7. But a petition reclaiming againſt this judgement, founded chiefly on the mode of putting the vote, was moved in court March 9. the laſt day of the ſeſſion; which was ordained to be anſwered.

This cauſe was afterwards debated in the news papers. It ſeems to be admitted, that if either of the two objections had been ſuſtained, judgement muſt have gone againſt the Captain; and that, if only a ſingle vote had been put, "Expunge, or Not?" agreeably to the prayer of the petition; as all thoſe who voted for ſuſtaining either of the objections would have voted, "Expunge," the judgement would have gone againſt the Captain, eight to three.

The gentleman who defended the judgement, illuſtrated his argument by putting a caſe: "A perſon brought to trial for two crimes, of which he ſtands accuſed in the ſame libel, would be entitled to have two votes put by the jury. Suppoſe a man accuſed of firſt robbing, and then murdering another. Five of the jury think the firſt proven, five think the laſt, and five are of opinion that neither are proven. There are here then ten to five, who would find him guilty of a capital crime, if a general vote is put; but, if there are two ſeparate votes, ten are of opinion that he is guilty of neither of the crimes; and which is ſurely the ſenſe of his country."

His opponent anſwers by putting another caſe: "Suppoſe an innocent man is accuſed of a rape, and two witneſſes ſwear directly to the fact. In defence, he pleads, That he is incapable of committing that crime; and, beſides, That he was *alibi*. Five of the jury are of opinion, that he is guilty; five, that he is not guilty, as they think the impotency proved; five, that he is not guilty, as they think the *alibi* proved. Upon the general iſſue of *Guilty, or Not?* he has ten to five for his innocence. Separate the defences, and there are ten to five againſt him on each defence, and ſo he is found guilty."

A petition for Mr Henderſon, complaining of this election, was given in to the Commons, Feb. 12. Mr Oſwald took his ſeat, Feb. 14. A committee was appointed, March 19. to try this election; who, March 21. found Capt. Dalrymple's vote a good one, and that the ſitting member was duly elected. Which was next day reported to the Houſe.

On the 31ſt of January the court of ſeſſion pronounced an interlocutor, in a cauſe which has depended long, in which there has been an appeal to the Houſe of Lords, and which was for ſome time under ſubmiſſion, between certain feuers in the New Town and the magiſtrates of Edinburgh, relative to the buildings on the ſouth ſide of Prince's ſtreet, known by the name of *Canal-ſtreet*, which the feuers alledged was contrary to the terms of their feus, — in ſubſtance as follows. "Suſtain the defences pled for the magiſtrates of Edinburgh, and aſſoilzie from the concluſions of the declarator; but with reſpect to the challenge brought with regard to particular houſes being built contrary to the act of parliament 1698, remit to the Lord Ordinary to hear parties, and to do as he ſhall ſee cauſe." The Lords Preſident, Juſtice-Clerk, and Covington, were of a different opinion from the majority of the court, and were very ſevere on the magiſtrates. —— In ſome weeks after,

theſe diſputes were amicably accommodated. By the plan of accommodation, 'tis ſaid, the public will be gratified with pleaſure-ground upon the ſouth ſide of Prince's ſtreet, to a conſiderable extent, and what was the North Loch will be formed into a canal, which will not only be ornamental, but of great benefit to the inhabitants.— On the 25th of March twenty labourers began to work at the banks of this intended canal.

Notice was given by the magiſtrates of Edinburgh, March 11. that they continued the bounty to ſeamen [107.] to the 30th of April, being the ſame period which the King's bounty is continued. [106.]

"*Inverneſs, Feb.* 22. I ſhould do great injuſtice to the merit of the officers employed to raiſe Gen. Fraſer's regiment, was I to omit mentioning the zeal they ſhowed, on this occaſion, to promote the good of the ſervice, by ſparing neither money nor trouble; and they deſervedly met with ſucceſs. Fourteen parties recruited for Fraſer's, and one for the artillery. For three days nothing was heard but the hoarſe-ſounding pipe, and *All Gentlemen Volunteers, &c.* reſounded from every quarter. Capt[s] Macintoſh, Chiſholm, Mackenzie, and Macleod, ſhewed, that the Highland ſpirit was not quite extinct. Saturday evening, the Laird of Macintoſh, followed by ſeveral friends, the family-piper, &c. and ſixty recruits, marched round the town. When oppoſite to the croſs, they were formed into a line, and ſpirits given profuſely to all who had ſpirit to join the brave ſouls. This appearance had ſuch an effect, that many genteel young fellows agreed on the ſpot to follow their chief, againſt the enemies of our king and country.— By an advertiſement, dated, *Perth, March* 20. Orders were given to the officers, &c. to ceaſe recruiting for this regiment, the 71ſt, it being complete."

"*Edinburgh, March* 13. An officer of the regiment of Royal Highland Emigrants, who is juſt come from Boſton, to carry over arms and cloathing for that regiment, informs us, that before he left Boſton, in the beginning of February, the number of men raiſed for that regiment exceeded 800; beſides which, there were recruiting-officers, in certain parts of America, enliſting men: ſo that there is little doubt of the regiment being now complete. Thus has this regiment been raiſed, under every diſadvantage, in an enemy's country, the ſeat of war, and attended with great trouble, riſk, and expence, to Col. Maclean and the other officers."

For the relief of the King's ſick and wounded troops, and the widows and orphans of the ſlain in America, the tragedy of Cato was acted in the theatre-royal, Edinburgh, March 7.— The proceeds of this night's entertainment, amounting to 55 l. 13 s. 8 d. Sterling, was given by Mr Digges to Sir William Forbes, J. Hunter, & Co. [108.]

There was a grand ridotto at the theatre-royal on Monday, March 11.; which was elegantly conducted, and gave general ſatisfaction to a numerous and brilliant company. [xxxvii. 166.]

During the late ſevere ſeaſon the hand of Charity was liberally opened. Beſides the charities formerly mentioned [108.], the Duke of Buccleugh ſent ten guineas to the ſociety for relief of induſtrious poor in and about Edinburgh; the Earl of Roſeberry gave 25 l. Sterling to the poor of the pariſhes of Dalmeny, Queensferry, and Primroſe, and impowered the miniſters of thoſe pariſhes to call for more money when they thought it neceſſary: 113 l. was raiſed in Montroſe, by ſubſcription, for the poor of that place; the Earl of Hyndford gave to the royal-infirmary, and the orphan-hoſpital of Edinburgh, 30 l. each, and to the charity-work houſes of Edinburgh and Canongate, 20 l. each; and there were many charities of which no notice has been taken in the news-papers.

The firſt premium for the beſt drawing of flowers and foliage, being 3 l. 12 s. has been adjudged, by the Hon. the Truſtees for Improvements, &c. to Mr Andrew Fyfe, ſtudent of phyſic, formerly aſſiſtant gardener in the botanic garden, Edinburgh.

Purſuant to a ſentence of the high court of juſticiary, pronounced Feb. 6. John Murphy and Thomas Martin, the former a ſoldier, the latter a recruit, belonging to the 31ſt regiment, quartered in the caſtle of Edinburgh, were executed in the Graſs-market, for two acts of ſtreet-robbery, committed in the evening of Jan. 6. near the north abutment of Edinburgh bridge. They were both Iriſhmen, and Roman-Catholics; but behaved with all the appearance of penitence, and acknowledged the juſtice of the ſentence.

MAR-

MARRIAGES.

March 17. At Edinburgh, John MacDonald, Esq; comptroller of the customs at Borrowstounness, to Miss Kinneir of Kinneir.

25. At Inverness, Norman Macleod of Macleod, Esq; to Miss Mackenzie, eldest daughter of William Mackenzie of Suddie, Esq;

26. At London, John Sinclair of Ulbster, Esq; to Miss Maitland of Stoke Newington.

BIRTHS.

March 10. At Hanover, the Princess, consort of the reigning Duke Charles of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, of a princess.

10. At Kirkaldy, the lady of James Townshend-Oswald, Esq; of Dunnikeir, of a daughter.

11. At London, the lady of Lord Boston, of a daughter.

12. At London, the lady of Lord Viscount Mahon, daughter of the Earl of Chatham, of a daughter.

14. At Belleveu, near Edinburgh, Mrs Scott, widow of General Scott, of a daughter.—So the General's issue is three daughters; and, according to the London papers, he died worth upwards of 300,000 l. in money, besides a considerable property in land.

19. At London, the lady of Lord Viscount Townshend, of a daughter.

20. At Edinburgh, the lady of Lord Linton, of a daughter.

22. At London, the lady of the Hon. George Grenville, of a son and heir.

"*Deux Ponts, March* 6. On Saturday last the Reigning Duchess of Deux Ponts was delivered of a prince, who was christened by the names of *Charles-Augustus-Frederick.*" *Lond. gaz.*

"*Florence, March* 11. The Great Duchess [of Tuscany] was on Saturday last delivered of a prince, who was the next day baptized by the names of *Joseph-Anthony-John-Baptiste-Jean-Nepomucene-François.*" *Lond. gaz.*

The new-born son of the Duke of Gloucester [53.] was baptized, at Rome, Feb. 12. by the Rev. Mr Salter, and named *William-Frederick*, in the presence of all the English gentlemen who were then in that city. The Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Gotha, and the Margrave of Anspach, were the sponsors.

DEATHS.

Dec. 12. 1775. In Jamaica, Patrick Stirling, Esq; of Kippendavie.

Feb. 21. At Dungannon, Ireland, Terence Galaber, aged 116 years last Christmas.

26. At Edinburgh, Dr Gilbert Waugh of Shaw, late physician at Rippon, Yorkshire.

March 1. At London, Sir John Burland, Kt, one of the Barons of the court of Exchequer in England. He was in the House of Lords at half after four, in good health.

2. At Dundee, Mrs Mary Graham, spouse of William Guthrie of Clepington, Esq;

2d. At Edinburgh, Miss Katy Duncan daughter of Dr Andrew Duncan physician in that city.

4. At Edinburgh, Mrs Rebecca Glassford, relict of Archibald Ingram, Esq; late Provost of Glasgow.

4. At Aberdeen, Mrs Katharine Skene, relict of Alexander Thomson, Esq; of Banchory, dean of the faculty of advocates in Aberdeen.

7. At sea, on his passage to Lisbon for the recovery of his health, John Lyon, Earl of Strathmore. His Lordship succeeded his father in 1753; and in February 1767, he married Miss Bowes, daughter of John Bowes, Esq; of Gilhall in Northumberland, who survives; by whom he got a very large fortune [xxix. 109]; and by whom he has left issue; three sons, John, George, and Thomas; and two daughters, Maria, and Anna Maria.—The Duke of Gordon and his Lordship were elected, Oct. 1. 1767, two of the representatives of the Scots Peerage in the House of Lords, in the room of the Earls of Moray and Hyndford, then lately deceased; and his Lordship continued in parliament ever after till his death, having been re-elected at the general elections in 1768 and 1774.

8. At Knutsford, suddenly, in the 53d year of her age, Lady Margaret Stanley, fourth daughter of the late Earl and Countess of Derby. She was the third of this Noble family that have died in the course of a few days. The Earl and his Countess, after living together sixty-two years, were interred in the family-vault at Ormskirk. [109]

11. At Knockbain manse, Rossshire, in his 25th year, Burnet Munro, Esq; attorney of the court of kings bench.

11. At Edinburgh, Mr William Miller, portrait-painter.

14. At Sonachan, Argyleshire, Duncan Campbell of Sonachan, Esq;

14. At Edinburgh, Mr John Angus, merchant in that city.

At Tinnerane, Ireland, David Bian, aged 117.

16. In Canongate, Edinburgh, Mrs Margaret Maitland, daughter of the deceased the Hon. Alexander Maitland.

16. Charles Anderson of Candacraig, Esq;

17. At Kinsale, Ireland, John de Courcy, Baron of Kinsale. The Barons of Kinsale have a privilege of keeping their hats on in the royal presence; a privilege given to that Noble family some centuries ago.

21. At London, aged 84, Mr John Harrison, a most ingenious mechanic, and inventor and maker of a time-keeper for ascertaining the longitude at sea, for which he got a reward of 20,000 l. [xxxv. 495.]

23. At London, Dr Robert James, inventor of the celebrated fever-powders.

24. At Holm, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, Alexander Spalding of Holm, Esq;

24. At Premnay, Aberdeenſhire, in the 64th year of his age, and 34th of his miniſtry, Mr George Ogilvie, miniſter of Premnay. He was juſt come home from preaching, when he fell back in his chair, and expired.

24. At Uxbridge, near London, Mrs Jay and Mrs Gilbert, twin-ſiſters, both widows. They were born within half an hour of each other, were both married in one day, died within much about the ſame time, and were buried in one grave.

25. At Caldwell, William Mure of Caldwell, Eſq; one of the Barons of Exchequer in Scotland.

25. Mr Adam Dickſon, miniſter at Whittingham, author of a treatiſe on agriculture. He fell from his horſe, on his return home from Innerwick, and was killed on the ſpot. His body was found next morning.

29. At London, William Gordon, Eſq; one of the commiſſioners of the victualling.

29. At Aberdeen, Mr John Leſlie (from Slains-caſtle) merchant there. He was ſeized with an apopleCtic fit in St Paul's chapel, during prayers, and died in two or three hours after.

30. At London, Joſeph Martin, Eſq; banker, and member for Tewkſbury.

30. At London, while ſhe was eating her dinner, Mrs Ayſcough, ſiſter of the late Lord Lyttleton, and relict of Dr Ayſcough, late Dean of Briſtol.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

March 2. to grant unto Vincent Mathias, Eſq; the office of Treaſurer to the Governors of the bounty of Queen Anne, for the augmentation of the maintenance of the poor clergy, in the room of Sir Jeſſry Elwes, Kt, deceaſed.

— to preſent the Rev. James Williamſon, to the church and parish of Eymouth, in the preſbytery of Chirnſide and county of Berwick, vacant by the death of Thomas Tait, late miniſter there.

— 5. to conſtitute and appoint Walter Shairp, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Conſul-General in the ſeveral parts of the Ruſſian empire wherein the Britiſh ſubjects have trade and commerce, in the room of Samuel Swallow, Eſq; deceaſed.

— to appoint John Mackenzie, of Delvin, Eſq; to be one of the Six Ordinary Clerks of Seſſion in Scotland, on the promotion of David Roſs, Eſq; to be one of the Lords of Seſſion. — [He took his ſeat March 8.]

— to appoint John Mackenzie, of Dolphington, Eſq; to be one of the Four Commiſſaries of Edinburgh, on the promotion of David Roſs, Eſq; to be one of the Lords of Seſſion. — [He took his ſeat March 6.]

— 9. to conſtitute and appoint Edward Smith Earl of Derby, to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Lancaſter.

— to conſtitute and appoint Soame Jenyns and Bamber Gaſcoyne, Eſqs, Lord Robert Spencer, William Jolliffe and Whitſhed Keene, Eſqs, the Hon. Charles Greville, Eſq; and William Eden, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations.

— to appoint Valentine Morris, Eſq; to be Captain-General and Governor in Chief of his Majeſty's iſland of St Vincent in America.

— to appoint John Montagu, Eſq; Vice-Admiral of the Blue, to be Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the iſland of Newfoundland, and of the iſlands of Madelaine in the gulph of St Laurence.

— 19. to confirm the election of Jacob Earl of Radnor to be Recorder of the city of New Sarum, in the county of Wilts, in the room of William Earl of Radnor, deceaſed.

War-office, Feb. 20. 1776. *continued.* [112.]

25th reg. of foot: Lieut. Joſeph Stringer, to be Adjutant, vice William St Clair, who reſigns.

40th reg. of foot: George Browne, Gent. to be Enſign, vice John Gaſon; by purchaſe.

42d reg. of foot: Gavin Drummond, Gent. to be Enſign, vice James Lees, who reſigns.

44th reg. of foot: Enſ. George Kelly to be Lieutenant, vice William Stone Montgomery, preferred; by purchaſe.

Ditto: David Boſwell, Gent. to be Enſign, vice George Kelly; by purchaſe.

45th reg. of foot: Lieut. Onſlow Beckwith, of the 23d, foot, to be Captain, vice William Moore; by purchaſe.

47th reg. of foot: Capt.-Lieut. George Mountain to be Captain, vice Archibald Robertſon, deceaſed.

Ditto: Lieut. Henry Marr to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice George Mountain.

61ſt reg. of foot: Lieut. Benjamin Stuart to be Captain, vice John Acklom; by purchaſe.

64th reg. of foot: Thomas Freman, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Harry Hamilton; by purchaſe.

War-office, Feb. 27.

1ſt reg. of dragoons: Corn. George Cerjat is appointed to be Lieutenant, vice Francis Bateman Daſhwood; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Adj. George Walmſley to be Cornet, vice George Cerjat.

7th reg. of dragoons: John Scudamore, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Sir Nathaniel Dunkinfield; by purchaſe.

15th reg. of dragoons: Horace Churchill, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Henry Fitzroy Stanhope, preferred; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Surgeon William Gardiner, of the 62d, foot, to be Surgeon, vice Vincent Wood.

1ſt

1ſt reg. of foot-guards: Col. William Style to be Firſt Major, vice Lancelot Baugh, preferred.

Ditto: Col. William Tryon to be Second Major, vice William Style.

Ditto: Lt-Col. William Thornton to be Third Major, vice William Tryon.

Ditto: Lt-Col. Gerard Lake to be Captain of a Company, vice William Thornton.

Ditto: Capt. John Byng to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Gerard Lake.

Ditto: Enſ. Archibald Edmonſtone to be Lieutenant, vice John Byng.

Ditto: Adj. Francis Richardſon to be Enſign, vice Archibald Edmonſtone.

Coldſtream reg. of foot-guards: Capt. Lord Spencer Hamilton to be Captain of a Company, vice Thomas d'Avenant; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Enſ. William Morſhead to be Lieutenant, vice Lord Spencer Hamilton; by purchaſe.

3d reg. of foot-guards: Enſ. Napier Chriſtie, of the 22d, foot, to be Enſign, vice Naſſau Thomas, preferred; by purchaſe.

5th reg. of foot: Lieut. Robert Patrick, of the 10th, foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Jeremy Liſter.

10th reg. of foot: Lieut. Jeremy Liſter, of the 5th, foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Patrick.

16th reg. of foot: Lieut. William Grogan to be Quartermaſter, vice John Jones; by purchaſe.

21ſt reg. of foot: Richard Rutherford, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, vice Charles Erſkine; by purchaſe.

33d reg. of foot: Serj. William Ruſhworth to be Quartermaſter, vice Robert Crane, reſigned.

44th reg. of foot: Samuel Roberts, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Thomas Gough, preferred; by purchaſe.

50th reg. of foot: Maj. John Gordon to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice John Dalling, preferred.

58th reg. of foot: Col. Lancelot Baugh to be Colonel, vice George Weſt, deceaſed.

61ſt reg. of foot: Enſ. William Townſhend to be Lieutenant, vice Harding Pidder, deceaſed.

Ditto: —— Briggs, Gent. to be Enſign, vice William Townſhend.

Capt. Griffith Williams, of the royal reg. of artillery, to be Major in the army.

Dr Robert Knox, from halfpay, to be Phyſician to the forces in North America.

Dr Hugh Kennedy, from halfpay, to be ditto.

War-office, March 5. 1776.

3d reg. of dragoon-guards: Surg. Robert Scott, of the 29th foot, is appointed to be Surgeon, vice John Weir.

4th reg. of dragoons; Corn. Thomas Bonham to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Beckford; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Robert Wilſon, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Bonham; by purchaſe.

6th reg. of dragoons: Edmund Anderſon, Gent. to be Cornet, vice George Fitzwilliam; by purchaſe.

4th reg. of foot: Joſeph Blenman, Gent. to be Enſign, vice —— Bevan, who declines.

10th reg. of foot: Capt. John Vataſs to be Major, vice Henry Baſſett; by purchaſe.

19th reg. of foot: Capt. Turner Straubenzee, of 17th dragoons, to be Major, vice Edward Goodenough; by purchaſe.

18th reg. of foot: Charles Smyth, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Francis John Kelly, preferred; by purchaſe.

29th reg. of foot: Lieut. Nicholas Aylward Vigors to be Captain, vice Ponſonby Moleſworth; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Enſ. James Douglas to be Lieutenant, vice Nicholas Aylward Vigors; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Alexander Saunders, Gent. to be Enſign, vice James Douglas; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Surgeon —— Offral to be Surgeon, vice Robert Scott, removed.

35th reg. of foot: Capt. James Cockburne to be Major, vice William Gaul; by purchaſe.

42d reg. of foot: Enſ. George Dalrymple to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Reid; by purchaſe.

Ditto: John Spence, Gent. to be Enſign, vice George Dalrymple; by purchaſe.

43d reg. of foot: Enſ. James Rivers to be Lieutenant, vice William Miller; by purchaſe.

Ditto: James Aſſleck, Gent. to be Enſign, vice James Rivers; by purchaſe.

46th reg. of foot: Enſ. Marcus Antonius Saurin to be Lieutenant, vice Peter Daly, preferred; by purchaſe.

59th reg. of foot: Capt. George Gray to be Major, vice Robert Milward; by purchaſe.

65th reg. of foot: Capt. Thomas Dundas, of the 63d regiment, to be Major, vice Thomas Smelt; by purchaſe.

Surgeon William Barr, from halfpay, to be Purveyor to an hoſpital for the forces in North America.

Surgeon Pennel Cole to be Surgeon to the forces in North America.

Surgeon John Hays to be ditto.

Surgeon John Weir, of the 3d, dragoon-guards, to be ditto.

Surgeon David Caldwell, of the 9th, foot, to be Apothecary to the forces in North America.

Surgeon Richard Monnington, of the 69th, foot, to be ditto.

Surgeon Vincent Wood, of the 15th, dragoons, to be ditto.

Surgeon

Surgeon Richard Hope, of the 52d, foot, to be Surgeon to the hofpital at Bofton.

Apothecary Daniel Mandeville, from half-pay, to be Apothecary to ditto.

War-office, March 12. 1776.

10th reg. of dragoons: Robert Tipping, Gent. is appointed to be Cornet, vice Sir William Mordaunt Milner; by purchafe.

15th reg. of dragoons: —— Hopkinfon, Gent. to be Adjutant, vice William Child, who refigns.

1ft reg. of foot-guards: Capt. Samuel Hulfe to be Captain of a company, vice William Miles; by purchafe.

Ditto: Enf. George Hanger to be Lieutenant, vice Samuel Hulfe; by purchafe.

Ditto: Enf. Hampfon Beckford Pallmer, of the 36th, foot, to be Enfign, vice George Hanger; by purchafe.

Ditto: Enf. William Colquhoun to be Quartermafter, vice Thomas Gordon; by purchafe.

Ditto: Capt. John Horton to be Captain of a company, vice Robert Hafeler; by purchafe.

Ditto: Enf. William Heywood to be Lieutenant, vice John Horton; by purchafe.

Ditto: Enf. Thomas Baker, of the 36th, foot, to be Enfign, vice William Heywood; by purchafe.

8th reg. of foot: Capt. Lewis Duffe to be Major, vice John Corrance; by purchafe.

21ft reg. of foot: Firft Lieut. George Petrie to be Captain, vice Patrick Innes; by purchafe.

Ditto: Second Lieut. John Don to be Firft Lieutenant, vice George Petrie; by purchafe.

Ditto: Firft Lieut. Michael Kirkman to be Adjutant, vice George Petrie.

23d reg. of foot: Second Lieut. Charles Abthorpe to be Firft Lieutenant, vice William Wood, preferred; by purchafe.

31ft reg. of foot: Capt. Alexander Nefbitt to be Major, vice John Rofs.

45th reg. of foot: Lieut. William Wood, of the 23d, foot, to be Captain, vice Phillips Newton; by purchafe.

Ditto: Enf. William John Hale to be Lieutenant, vice William Richardfon; by purchafe.

Ditto: —— Romaine, Gent. to be Enfign, vice William John Hale; by purchafe.

48th reg. of foot: Enf. John Howorth, of the 19th, foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Henry Groves, preferred; by purchafe.

50th reg. of foot: Enf. Richard Bulkeley to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Hewetfon, preferred; by purchafe.

Ditto: John Wemyfs, Gent. to be Enfign, vice Richard Bulkeley; by purchafe.

Capt. Samuel Holland, late of the Royal American regiment of foot, to be Major in America only.

War-office, March 26.

3d reg. of dragoons: Thomas Lidderdale, Gent. is appointed to be Cornet, vice John Ince.

7th reg. of dragoons: George Strahan (Clerk) to be Chaplain, vice Richard Bowfer.

10th reg. of dragoons: Capt.-Lieut. William Gregory to be Captain, vice Richard Dayrell.

Ditto: Lieut. William Newton, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice William Gregory.

Ditto: Corn. William Sotheby to be Lieutenant, vice William Newton.

1ft reg. of foot, 2d bat.: Lieut. James Stewart to be Captain, vice Henry Balfour.

5th reg. of foot: Nicholas Revett, Gent. to be Enfign, vice John Balaguier.

6th reg. of foot: Lieut. William Duffaux to be Quartermafter, vice Jofeph Duffaux.

8th reg. of foot: Capt.-Lieut. Andrew Parke to be Captain, vice Lewis Duffe.

Ditto: Lieut. John Mompeffon to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Andrew Parke.

Ditto: Enf. William Clowes to be Lieutenant, vice John Mompeffon.

12th reg. of foot: Lieut. George M'Gill to be Captain, vice Thomas Tutteridge.

14th reg. of foot: Enf. William Hamilton, of the 69th reg. to be Enfign, vice —— Baggs.

18th reg. of foot: Enf. Thomas Lawe, of the 47th reg. to be Enfign, vice John Percy.

28th reg. of foot: Enf. William Stewart to be Lieutenant, vice Robert King.

31ft reg. of foot: Lieut. John William Romer to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice William Lanyon.

Ditto: Enf. Hugh Buchan to be Lieutenant, vice John William Romer.

Ditto: William Warburton, Gent. to be Enfign, vice Hugh Buchan.

Ditto: Lieut. Adam Hay to be Captain, vice Alexander Nefbitt.

Ditto: Enf. Henry Ravenhill to be Lieutenant, vice Adam Hay.

Ditto: Erfkine Hope, Gent. to be Enfign, vice Henry Ravenhill.

Ditto: Lieut. Andrew Rofs to be Captain, vice James Boucher.

Ditto: Enf. Charles Gray to be Lieutenant, vice Andrew Rofs.

47th reg. of foot: Enf. John Percy, of the 18th reg. to be Enfign, vice Thomas Lawe.

Maj.-Gen' Guy Carleton, and William Howe, to be Generals in America only.

Maj.-Gen' Henry Clinton, John Burgoyne, Hugh Earl Percy, and Charles Earl Cornwallis, to be Lieutenant-Generals, in America only.

Col' Eyre Maffey, John Vaughan, Robert Pigot, Valentine Jones, James Grant, Wil-

liam

liam Phillips, and Richard Prefcott, to be Major-Generals in America only.

Commiſſions ſigned by his Majeſty for the army in Ireland.

One dated Dec. 1. 1775, *viz.*

Capt. Lewis Ourry, late of the 15th, foot, to be Fort-Major of Charles fort, (and to retain his rank as Captain of the army), vice John Archibald, Eſq; who retires.

Twelve dated Jan. 6. 1776, *viz.*

18th reg. of light dragoons: Mr John Swords to be Cornet, vice William Arthur Croſbie, who retires.

9th foot: Lieut. William Stone, of the 43th, foot, to be Captain, vice Nicholas Delacherois, who retires.

15th foot: Serj. Maj. John Bathe to be Adjutant, vice John George Goldfrapp, who retires.

20th foot: Maj. John Lind, of the 34th, foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice John Parr, who retires.

33d foot: Capt.-Lieut. Thomas Greening to be Captain, vice George Burnett, deceaſed.

Lieut. William Gore to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Thomas Greening.

Enſ. Thomas Gorges to be Lieutenant, vice William Gore.

Mr Hibbert Newton to be Enſign, vice Thomas Gorges.

34th foot: Capt. Alexander Dundas to be Major, vice John Lind, promoted.

Lieut. George Churchill to be Captain, vice Alexander Dundas.

Enſ. William Oſborne Hamilton to be Lieutenant, vice George Churchill.

53d foot: Mr Phanuel Latham to be Enſign, vice John Hamilton Browne; by purchaſe.

One dated Jan. 9. *viz.*

57th foot: Mr James Graham to be Enſign, vice Edward Thornhill, who retires.

Two dated Jan. 13. *viz.*

66th foot: Lt-Col. Joſeph Gabbett, of the 15th, foot, to be Colonel, vice Lord Adam Gordon, removed.

19th foot: Capt. William Hatſell to be Major, vice John Bird, promoted.

Two dated Jan. 15. *viz.*

24th foot: Maj.-Gen. William Tayler to be Colonel, vice the Hon. Edward Cornwallis, deceaſed.

62d foot: Lt-Col. Valentine Jones to be Colonel, vice William Strode, deceaſed.

Two dated Jan. 18. *viz.*

32d foot: Enſ. Thomas Gape to be Lieutenant, vice Robert March, deceaſed.

Mr William Savary to be Enſign, vice Thomas Gape.

Two dated Jan. 19. *viz.*

15th foot: Enſ. Kingſmill Pennefather to be Lieutenant, vice James Sheldon; by purchaſe.

Mr Henry Ball to be Enſign, vice Kingſmill Pennefather.

One dated Jan. 24. *viz.*

53d reg. of foot: Lieut. Robert Longfield, of the 19th foot, to be Captain, vice Major Charles Boifragon, who retires.

Four dated Feb. 3. *viz.*

5th reg. of dragoons: The Rev. Thomas Jeſſop to be Chaplain, vice John Clemens Chaigneau, who retires.

24th reg. of foot: Lieut. William Ferguſon to be Captain, vice Henry Lord Staverdale, who retires.

Ditto: Enſ. Edward St Eloy to be Lieutenant, vice Ferguſon.

Ditto: Mr Nathaniel Wells to be Enſign, vice St Eloy.

Seven dated Feb. 17. *viz.*

2d reg. of horſe: Lieut. John Dillon to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Robert Corbett, who retires.

Ditto: Corn. Alexander Carroll to be Lieutenant, vice Dillon.

Ditto: Mr Henry Langley to be Cornet, vice Carroll.

5th reg. of dragoons: Enſ. William Savary, of the 32d foot, to be Cornet, vice Brownlow, removed.

11th reg. of foot: Serj. Maj. James Mack to be Adjutant, vice Lieut. and Adj. Jones, who reſigns the Adjutancy.

30th reg. of foot: Mr Joſeph Sharman to be Enſign, vice Thomas, deceaſed.

32d reg. of foot: Mr John Langriſhe to be Enſign, vice Savary, preferred.

Three dated Feb. 21. *viz.*

3d reg. of foot: Enſ. John Tulliken Hall, of the 34th foot, to be Enſign, vice Rye, deceaſed.

34th reg. of foot: Mr Ralph Gore to be Enſign, vice Hall.

32d reg. of foot: Mr Edmund Kelly to be Enſign, vice Sandyman, deceaſed.

Five dated Feb. 29 *viz.*

8th reg. of dragoons: Lieut. Robert Sanderſon to be Captain, vice Robert Forde, who retires.

Ditto: Corn. Robert Sanderſon to be Lieutenant, vice Sanderſon, promoted.

Ditto: Mr Daniel Eccles to be Cornet, vice Sanderſon.

62d reg. of foot: Lieut. Charles Dawſon to be Captain, vice William Renton, who retires.

Ditto: Lieut. William Sotheron, of the Royal regiment of horſe-guards, to be Captain, vice John Johnſton, who retires.

From other papers.

Brig.-Gen. John Carnock is appointed Governor of Bombay, by the directors of the Eaſt-India company, in place of the preſent Governor, who has obtained leave to return home.

On Tueſday, March 26. the following Lords

Lords and Gentlemen were chosen Governors and Directors of the Bank of Scotland for the year ensuing.

GOVERNOR, Earl of Marchmont.
DEPUTY GOVERNOR, Henry Dundas, Esq; Lord Advocate of Scotland.

DIRECTORS.

Ordinary.	Extraordinary.
Sir Hew Crawfurd, Bt.	* Duke of Buccleugh,
John Gordon, Esq;	* Duke of Montrose,
Roger Hog, Esq;	Earl of Lauderdale,
Thomas Hog, Esq;	* Earl of Hopetoun,
* Alex. Houstoun, Esq;	Earl Panmure,
Alexander Keith, Esq;	* Earl Fife,
* E. Marjoribanks, Esq;	Will. Binning, Esq;
Patrick Miller, Esq;	* Oliver Coult, Esq;
* Alex. Murray, Esq;	Alex Keith, jun Esq;
* Jn. Spottiswood, Esq;	Geo. Ramsay, Esq;
James Stuart, Esq;	John Scott, Esq;
Alex. Wight, Esq;	James St Clair, Esq;

Those with * prefixed, are new ones.

Prices of grain at Haddington, April 5. 1776.

	Best.	Second.	Third.
Wheat,	19 s. 3 d.	18 s. 6 d.	16 s. 4 d.
Bear,	14 s. 0 d.	13 s. 6 d.	12 s. 3 d.
Oats,	9 s. 9 d.	8 s. 6 d.	8 s. 0 d.
Peafe,	10 s. 3 d.	9 s. 0 d.	8 s. 4 d.

Edinburgh, April 19. 1776. Oat-meal, 9 d. 2 f. Bear-meal, 6 d. 2 f. Peafe-meal, 6 d. 2 f.

The Edinburgh bill of burials for March 1776.

Within the city	Males 35, Fem. 39	74	111. Decr. 18.
In the Weft-kirk-yard	Males 16, Fem. 21	37	

Age.		No.	Diseases.	No.
Under	2	40	Aged	12
Between	2 & 5	8	Aſthma	4
	5 & 10	7	Bowelhive	4
	10 & 20	6	Childbed	1
	20 & 30	5	Chincough	6
	30 & 40	6	Conſumption	32
	40 & 50	9	Executed	2
	50 & 60	7	Fever	21
	60 & 70	11	Fits	1
	70 & 80	8	Flux	1
	80 & 90	4	Meaſles	7
	90 & 100	0	Palſy,	1
			Small pox	9
			Sore throat	1
			Still born	2
			Teething	6
			Weakneſs	1

FIARS for crop 1775, per boll.

MID-LOTHIAN, or EDINBURGHSHIRE.

	Sterl. s. d.		Sterl. s. d.
Beſt Wheat,	19 0	Oats,	10 0
Blacked ditto,	17 0	Muirland Oats,	9 0
Beſt barley,	13 11	Oat meal, 8 ſtone	12 0
Blanded Bear,	12 3	Peaſe,	10 0
Rough Bear,	11 0		

EAST-LOTHIAN.

	Beſt.			Second.			Third.		
Sterl.	s.	d.	f.	s.	d.	f.	s.	d.	f.
Wheat	18	11		17	9		16	10	2
Barley	14	7	2	14	2	3	13	2	
Oats	10	9	1	10	2	2	9	4	
Peaſe	10	5	2	9	8	3	8	10	1

ABERDEENSHIRE.

	Scots, L.	s.
Great Oats with fodder,	13	10
Ditto without fodder,	7	10
Brocked Oats with fodder,	11	8
Ditto without fodder,	6	
Small Oats with fodder,	9	
Ditto without fodder,	4	16
Bear with fodder,	14	
Ware Bear with fodder,	12	
Ditto without fodder,	8	
Farm or Market Bear without fodder,	9	6
White Meal, nine ſtone,	8	8
Farm Meal, eight ſtone,	7	4
Market Malt,	8	8
Peaſe	9	
Wheat,	9	18
Rye,	7	4

KINCARDINESHIRE.

	Scots, L.	s.
Oat-meal,	7	
White Oats with fodder,	13	
Ditto without fodder,	8	
Brocked Oats with fodder,	11	
Ditto without fodder,	6	
Bear with fodder,	13	
Ditto without fodder,	7	16
Peaſe with fodder,	13	4
Ditto without fodder,	8	
Boll of Wheat,	9	13

BANFFSHIRE.

	Scots, L.	s.
Boll of Wheat,	10	16
Beſt Bear with fodder,	13	16
Beſt Bear without fodder,	8	14
Beſt Oats with fodder,	12	
Beſt Oats without fodder	6	12
Second Bear with fodder,	12	12
Second Bear without fodder,	7	4
Second Oats with fodder,	10	10
Second Oats without fodder,	5	2
Oat-meal,	6	12
Peaſe,	6	12

Commiſſariot of HAMILTON and CAMPSIE.

Meal, 13 s. Sterl. Bear, 13 s. 9 d. 2 f. Sterl.

College-Fiars for the BISHOPRICK.

Malt, Meal, and Bear, 13 s. Sterling.

Commiſſariot of GLASGOW.

Meal, 13 s. Sterling. Bear, 14 s. Sterling.